INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO. 311-- BOMBAY SATURDAY DECEMBER 22 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

HAS A PRETTY MOTHER THE RIGHT TO STEP OUT? SEE THE POWERFUL ENTERTAINING PARAMOUNT PICTURE

TO-NIGHT **"DANCING MOTHERS"** THIS WEEK

When pretty mother rebels and follows daughter and dad to the night clubs of New York, what then? Featuring the popular stars

ALICE JOYCE, CONWAY TEARLE AND CLARA BOW

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
22 Dec.	Malwa * ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£96
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
*22nd Dec.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th "	Sydney Maru.	Straits & Japan,
*8th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
22nd Dec.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
24th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
26th "	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th " 1929	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd Jan.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
9th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars
Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,,	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK. LTD

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed ,, 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company
Only office to pay interest on claims.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

		1926.	1927.
Premium Income	..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	..	,, 82,74,000	,, 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund	..	,, 94,49,100	,, 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Financial Security absolute.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Wide choice of Policies.
- Low rates of premium.
- High rates of Bonus.
- Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the
Bombay Branch: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.
25% of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Ha'f-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Clerks for Cotton, Waste, Cloth and inside departmental works for the GAEKWAR MILLS LTD., Bilimora. Apply sharp to the Manager.
A 31543.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1341

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PERFECT HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING attachment. Fits any make of sewing Machine. Easy and quick to operate and attach. Rs. 4/ V.P.P. Free particulars on Application. Dept. C. Rafeik Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 249, Bombay.
T R1427

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P S

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE. LT Bombay 2.
L R1286

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A suitable MATCH for an Afghan Girl of 16, belonging to very respectable family of frontier, beautiful and well-versed in Western Education music, etc. No caste restrictions. Only those in Imperial service or of equal status, need apply with full particulars to Box No. 2215 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1342.

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO STEAM SHIPS on hire or purchase for cargo and passenger. Approximate length 125 feet breadth 25 feet draft 7 feet passenger 320 cargo capacity 1000 begs. Write full particulars to M. AHMED CHOUDHURY, Chakaria (Chittagong)

MEDICAL

BATH "DE-EXCELSIOR" Decent and Newly opened. Scientific Massages, insurance against all Diseases. Opp Lawrence and Mayo. Hornby Road.
T. R1347.

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-3-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC 1928.

THIS RAILWAY will run additional trains as follows:—

COLABA TO AHMEDABAD.—SATURTURDAY, 22nd December, departure 7.55 p.m. from Colaba halting at Gujarat Mail stopping stations. (This train will NOT stop at Grant Road and Dadar).

COLABA TO SURAT.—(1) SATURDAY, 22nd December, departure 9-40 p.m. from Colaba stopping at 7 Down Passenger stopping stations upto Bandra, run through to Virar, and stop at all stations north of Virar except at Kelva Road and Karambele.

(2) Sunday, 23rd. December. If sufficient passengers are booked, a duplicate 3 Down Kathiawar Express will run. Departure 7-0 a.m. from Colaba carrying 1st., 2nd and 3rd only, stopping at the same stations as No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express, except at Dadar, Bandra and Palghar, but will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road.

SURAT TO COLABA.—TUESDAY, 1st January, 1929, departure Surat 1 p.m. and 8-50 p.m. halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned's office.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 19th December, 1928.
31533

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th January, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY MORNING, the 10th January, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay 22nd December 1928.
31549.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN who were pleased to subscribe to the Jumna Flood (1924) Funds to relieve the sufferings of the flood-stricken people are hereby informed that a balance of Rs. 12,000 is lying still undisposed. The Flood Relief Committee proposes to utilize this sum on laying a model town near the flooded area.

To consider this proposal a meeting of the Subscribers will therefore, take place on 2nd January, 1929, at 4 p.m in the Jubilee Hall, Muttra. Subscribers are requested to kindly attend the meeting or send their views in writing before the date fixed for the meeting

SECRETARY,
Jumna Flood Relief Fund, Muttra
31550.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and of
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD
(In Liquidation).

DECLARATION OF 4TH DIVIDEND. TO UNSECURED CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of one anna in the rupee, has been declared payable to Unsecured Creditors on and after the 7th January, 1929, at 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

No action need be taken by those Creditors whose instructions have been received to pay all future dividends to their Bankers

Dividend Forms are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded by post to all Creditors whose claims have been admitted, but from whom no instructions have been received as to the disposal of future dividends.

C. E. WALKER,
For Self & Co-liquidators

25, Mangoe Lane,
Calcutta, 15th December, 1928.
31539

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by Junagadh State, well qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR to take charge of Zenana Hospital. Salary Rs. 450/- p.m., rising to Rs. 550/- p.m., by an annual increment of Rs. 25. Will be provided free quarters and conveyance The service will be on probation for one year subject to confirmation on satisfactory service. Post is pensionable. Apply with copies of at least three testimonials to the Dewan, Junagadh State, Kathiawad.

Dewan Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 11th December, 1928.
31517

DELHI FINE ARTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

President:—The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

The Second Annual Exhibition will commence on February 7, 1929. Exhibits should reach the undersigned on or before January 22, and Schedules on or before January 15. For prospectus apply to the Secretary.

S. K. SEN,
Principal,
Hindu College, Delhi.
31527

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF KARACHI (INDIA)

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OFFICER.

THE Municipal Council of the City of Karachi invite applications for the appointment of CHIEF OFFICER.

The selected candidate will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of sound health prior to his engagement.

The appointment will in the first instance be for one year on probation, and if confirmed for satisfactory work, he will be required to execute an agreement for a further period of four years, and thereafter for renewable periods of five years.

The salary of the post is Rs. 1,500|- rising by annual increments of Rs. 100|- to Rs. 2,000|- plus Rs. 150|- Motor Car allowance.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience together with recent photos and with copies of Testimonials (which will not be returned) to be sent to the President, Municipal Office, Karachi, not later then 15th January 1929.

(Sd.), JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 15th December, 1928.
31531

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1789 of 1926.

NANDRAMDAS HIRANAND, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) Messrs. PULEE BROTHERS, a firm, (2) Messrs. HATE AND CO., and (3) BANK OF BARODA LIMITED ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of June 1928 the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 21st day of January 1929, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 13th Kamatipura Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4580 and 4581 and New No. 11025. Old Survey No. 4113 and 4114 and New Survey No. 4A|6555 and Cadastral Survey No. 378 (part) Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E. Ward No. 2036, Old Street No 105, New Street Nos. 107 and 121, and bounded on the East by the property of Jungumd Najana Babaji, on the West by the property of Setiba Venkati, on the South by the 13th Kamatipura Lane and on the North by the Sweepers passage.

LOT NO. 2.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land or ground with a messuage tenement or dwelling house formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsetti Shetiba Venkati situate in the 13th Kamatipura Lane outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 11003, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 6569 and Cadastral Survey No. 396 (Part) Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2082 and 2083, Street Nos. 116-118 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Vadi Venkati but now of the said Shatika Venkati, on the West by the property of Jati Sayaka, on the North by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on the South by the Sweepers passage.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of October 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31510

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 190 of 1927.

HORMUSJI SORABJI MISTRY ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
GOWRISHANKER SUNDERJI TRIVEDI and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale dated the 1st day of February, 1928, and the Judge's Order dated 16th November, 1928, herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1929, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of lands or grounds with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mauje Panchpakhadi, Kasba Thana, Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District Thana and entered in the village revenue book and the records of the right of the village of Punchapakhadi as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pardi No.	Plot No.	Area Gunthas	Assessment
590	105	0	0	0-25-3/4	Rs. 2-8-0
2277	0	1	0	0-13-3/4	Rs. 0-9-0
				0-39-1/2	Rs. 3-6-0

and all which land is bounded on or towards the East by the land of Miva Panwalla now in the possession of Sorabji Dongriwalla and also by the land of Dawood Robeni, on or towards the West by the Public Road beyond that by the property of Samsel Moosa on or towards the South by the Wadi of Samsel Moosa, on or towards the North by the Water-course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr G. B. PANDYA, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31482

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 3426. 19-12-28.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Sess, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai JENABAI, widow of GULAMALLI ABDULHUSSEIN, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, inhabitant, who resided at Dhabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SALEBHAI ESOOF-ALLI PISORI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knigh., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 13th day of December, 1928.

Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31548

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which has in the words of The Indian Cinema Committee's report "BLAZED THE TRAIL OF THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY."

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ALARM CHAIN'S IN SUBURBAN TRAINS

DEFECT BEING REMEDIED

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

At the 52nd Meeting of the G.I.P Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on 6th December 1928, the following subjects were discussed:—

SEPARATE COMPARTMENT FOR FISHER-FOLK IN SUBURBAN TRAINS

This matter had been discussed at previous meetings when the Chairman said that in order to mitigate the inconvenience caused to passengers by fisher people occupying passenger compartments with their fish baskets, orders had been issued that the fish baskets must not be carried in passenger compartments and should be restricted to luggage compartments.

Further action has now been taken in this matter and as an experimental measure separate accommodation is being reserved in the suburban trains for the fisher people between the hours of 5 to 8-30 and 14 to 17-30.

In regard to suggestion that there should be an officer present at night time to hear complaints etc., there was always one senior man on duty and the head foreman did not leave the sheds till all the work was over. Moreover the sheds were frequently visited by the Goods Superintendent and his Assistant at night. The complaint against the Goods Superintendent of abusing dalals had been disposed of in a Court of Law where the Goods Superintendent, was acquitted.

ALARM CHAINS IN SUBURBAN TRAINS.

This matters was put forward at the instance of the Bombay Municipal Corporation who drew attention "to the fact that alarm chains on several local trains are not in working order". The Chairman said that it was found that the chains needed too heavy a pull but this was being remedied.—A. P.

THANA AND BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. CO-OP. CONFERENCE

The above Conference was held at Vile Parle on the 15th and 16th inst. in the Tilak Mandir under the Presidency of Mr. Gopal Krishna Devadhar. Twelve resolutions were passed as mentioned below:—

(1) Expression of intense grief at the tragic death of Lala Lajpatrai under heart-rendening circumstances

(2) Expression of grief at the death of Dadasaheb Dandeker, one of the hard working co-operators in the District.

(3) The Co-operative Societies Act should be so amended as to make the resolutions passed by the Co-operative Societies under Sections 15 and 16 valid and operative unless objected to by the Registrar within two months after he is informed of such resolutions.

As to inquiry under Section 43 the Registrar should take no action, except in the case of an inquiry about a criminal offence, unless he gives a notice to the Society concerned and a hearing as to why such an inquiry should not be held.

(4) Starting a Land Mortgage Bank for the Thana and Suburban Districts.

(5) Execution of the award decrees obtained by the Societies with as little delay as possible by the Revenue Department. No adjournment should be given in the proceedings unless consented by the Societies.

(6) To restore the concession given by the Postal Department as regards money orders.

(7) The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank should try to get money from Government out of the Famine Relief Fund or money lying idle in the Imperial Bank and arrange it to give it to the Societies at a uniform rate of 6-1/4 per cent. per annum.

(8) To start a branch of the Co-operative Institute in the Suburban District of Bombay.

(4) Prayer to the Government to give long term loans to agriculturists at 5 per cent through the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.

(10) To start grain store houses.

(11) To request the Government to encourage Housing Societies on Ownership System.

(12) To appoint a Committee of four persons to start propaganda work for Co-operative movement till the Co-operative Branch is started.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—Standing rabi crops in good condition. Supply of water for drinking adequate except in parts of Karachi

Gujarat.—Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water adequate.

Konkan.—Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water adequate.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Slight rain during week in parts of East Khandesh and Nasik Standing crops in good condition except in parts of West Khandesh and Nasik where they were damaged to some extent by rain and in Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum where they suffered for want of sufficient moisture. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient; that for drinking also sufficient except in parts of Bijapur.

Southern Maratha Country States.—Slight rain during week Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in some places. Supply of water adequate except in Kundgol Taluka.

Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi sowing in progress. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	29 to 56
Gujarat	33 to 51
Konkan	24 to 32
Deccan	12 to 54
Karnatak	16 to 22

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The cold weather has arrived with its chilly evenings, and you feel the need for thick warm clothing

Have you provided against this sudden change of climate?

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All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
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NEW SEASON COMMENCED

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Your visit is welcome at your favourite

"Royal Hindoo Hotel"

Which will Commence from 1st October. For special family accommodations please write to:—

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Chawk Hall, Matheran.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Stern & Co.:—"Ginning about expected. Sentiment bullish, but trade holding off."

From New York:—"Ginning report as expected. Our opinion is that prices will be Some tored long liquidation. Cotton pice good and yarn markets quiet and a shade easier."

Grunning:— "Small business but quiet steady. The quantity ginned is less than expected. Our opinion is that prices will be higher after the holidays."

New York January Highest 20.31 (10.15 a.m.)

New York January Lowest 20.15 (at about close).

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends dated 20th. December 1928.

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.,

"No new feature."

"We expect a dull period for some time with insignificant fluectuations but we still favour the bull side."

Messrs. Reiss Bros.:—

"Ginned 13148000 bales, sentiment continues bullish."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 20.	
January	20.15	—.01
March	20.18	—.02
May	20.15	—.01
July	19.82	—.02
October	19.41 plus	.01
Middling Spot	20.50 plus	.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 20.	
January	19.48	—.03
March	19.56	—.04
Middling Spot	19.31	—

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 20.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	20.23
March	20.27
May	20.23

New York, Noon Call:—

Jonuary	20.24
March	20.26
May	20.24

New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—

January	19.56
March	19.67
May	19.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 20. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	32,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	20,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 20.	
Scinde, Fully Good	7.40	
Scinde, Fine	7.65	
Scinde, Superfine	7.90	
Bengal, Good	7.15	
Bengal, Fully Good	7.40	
Bengal, Fine	7.65	
Oomra, Good	7.75	
Oomra, Fully Good	8.05	
Oomra, Fine	8.35	
Broach, Fully Good	8.85	
Broach, Fine	9.10	
Broach, Superfine	9.35	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 20.	
December	18.94 plus	.13
January	18.94 plus	.13
February	18.94 plus	.13
March	19.15 plus	.13
April	19.15 plus	.13
May	19.19 plus	.07
June	19.14 plus	.07
July	19.20 plus	.03
August	19.20 plus	.03
September	19.20 plus	.03
October	19.10 plus	.03
November	18.88	—
December	18.88	—
Sakellaridis F. G. F., Spot	19.45 plus	.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 20. Opening.	Closing.	
December		10.39 plus	.06
January	10.38	10.41 plus	.05
February		10.42 plus	.05
March	10.42	10.45 plus	.04
April		10.45 plus	.03
May	10.44	10.48 plus	.05
June		10.45 plus	.05
July	10.41	10.45 plus	.05
August		10.37 plus	.05
September		10.29 plus	.05
October	10.16	10.22 plus	.05
November		10.17 plus	.05
December		10.16 plus	.05
Middling Spot		10.58	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 20. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	300

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

The forward market opened for Broach A./May delivery at Rs. 357/8 and improved to Rs. 358/8 on scattered buying. At this level prices declined to Rs. 357/8 but again improved on steady Liverpool opening advices. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./May 359.
Oomras D./Jan. 317/8.
Oomra Mar 322/8.
Bengal D./Jan. 276.
Bengal Mar. 283.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

The Forward market opened at Rs. 358-12 and declined to Rs. 357-14 on general selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 358-4.
Oomra D.-J. 317.
Oomra March 321-8.
Bengal D.-J. 276.
Bengal March 282

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandala	1,039	61,611	70,280
Central India	1,312	27,327	33,001
Barsi and Nagar	598	38,726	56,055
Hyderabad-Gaorani	173	12,107	19,012
Berar	4,761	207,750	198,510
Central Provinces	2,051	93,187	68,318
Total Oomras	9,934	440,708	445,176
Dholera	14	10,133	20,552
N.-W. Provinces	1,182	47,358	55,534
Rajputana	390	5,064	10,330
Sind-Punjab	276	10,854	37,031
Broach	...	3,102	2,567
Coompta and Dharwar	126	6,798	2,844
Westerns-Northerns	...	5,670	2,945
Cocoanda	...	...	1 ...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	2,861	6,525
Persian	51	175	2857
American	...	1,485	18,590
Egyptian and African	...	14,573	8,006
Comilla, Burma & others sorts	...	10	4
Total	11,973	548,792	612,961

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 13th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,802	187,029	107,298
Japan & China	2,435	343,808	102,964
Coast Ports	...	5,701	6,541
Up-country by Rail	...	35,340	25,045
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	30,763	24,323
Total	4,237	602,641	2,67,171

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Bengal D. J.	276
Bengal March	282
Broach A. M.	358
Oomra D. J.	317
Oomra March	322

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Bengal	289	284	276	269
Sind	291	286	278	271
Punjab	286	281	273	266
Rajputana	289	284	276	269
Oomra No 3	330	325	319	309
C. P. No 1	348	343	337	327
C P. No 2	339	334	328	318
Khandesh	...	...	307	297

READY, COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

100 Currimbhai Mill Aligarh 240
100 Do Partur 171 old
100 Forbes & Co. Akot 322
100 Japan T & Co. Jamner 287
100 Rubi Mill Budhgaon 350
100 K. Damji & Co Upland 357
100 Ebrahim Tulshidas Wun 325-1/4
100 Rathi & Co Shegaon 307
100 Ahmedabad Mill Upland 357
100 C. V. Jagjivan & Co Manmar 263
100 Aboobakar & Co Wardho 325
100 H Nenshi & Co. Aurangabad 257

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Dec. 21. 1928-29	1927-28
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 20-12-28	6567000	5914000
Receipts yesterday 20-12-28	32000	22000
Exports to date 20-12-28	4436000	3679000
Stock at Ports 14-12-28	2364000	2595000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-12-28	1233000	1332000
Stock at Liverpol 14-12-28	814000	876000
Visible Supply 14-12-28	5785000	6127000
Quantity in Sight 14-12-28	10136000	9657000

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Steady

TRAM SHARES RISE

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Cotton mill shares opened steady and improved somewhat on promising labour outlook. There was only small business. Tram shares opened firm due to sanction for enhanced fares Bombay Burmah shares were in good enquiry. Tata Hydros were quoted to-day (40) ex-dividend. Tata Iron shares ruled steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Bombay Dyeing 870, 72, 71, 72.
Century 407, 8, 7, 8.
Colaba 148, 47, 48.
Crescent 140, 41.
Fazul 786, 87, 88-2, 87.
Indore 390, 91, 92, 91.
Madhowji 58.
Nagpur 506, 6-14, 6.
New Great 240, 41, 42.
Pearl 507, 8, 7, 8.
Simplex 81, 82.
Swadeshi 461, 62.
Burma 852, 53, 52, 53, 54, 53.
Hydro xd 1126, 25, 27, 28, 27.
Tram 157, 58-2, 56, 55.
Deff. 291, 93-2, 91, 92, 90, 90-10.
Ord. 80-2, 6, 10, 2, 80.
Bundi 21-2, 3, 4.
Indian 360, 61.
Katni Ord. 255.
Alcock 352, 55.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedbad Advance (100) Rs. 350
Apollo (50) nil, 5-12.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20) 3, 872-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 506-4.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 408-12.
Crescent (100) Rs. 141-4.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 148-12.
Dawn (250) 35, 540.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 6-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93/12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9/8
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13-12) 787-8.
Finlay (100) O. 115.
Framji Petit (1,000) 825.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2 125-10.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4 391-4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 240
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 17.
Kohinoor (100) 13-1|2 213-2.
Laxmi Cotton (20) 75 xd 1500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil 58-12.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25,500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1350
New Great Mills (250) (100) 23 242-8.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 225
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 102/8
Pearl Mills (250) 508-12.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362/8
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 53.
Simplex (250) 82-8.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6000
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 x.d. 462/8
Swan Mills (100) 0. 115
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,425.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil 355.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs.... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 853-12.
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 505.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) x.d. 243/12
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (5) Ans. 4 5/1/0
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) **30.**
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 xd 23-4.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd (100-150 Pd) 30 p.c. 2130.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45. 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 12-2.
Tata Defd. (O) (95) xd 290-10.
Tata Iron (O) (85) xd 80.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 57.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 3-4 21-4.
Central India Mining (10) 12/8
Gwalior Cement (100) 121/4
Indian Cement O (250) 361-4.
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 255
Punjab Cement (10) 14/10
United Cement (100) x.d. 97.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170
Shivrajpur (10) 26-12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 136
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 920
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 700.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O (109) 4 p.c. 612-8.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 xd 155.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 132.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 889, 1149/12 xd 1127-8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Power O. (100) 510
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 90 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/11
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-6.
4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/6
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/11.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/1
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/10.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/12.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/
Forward Rates 4th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/12/0
1945-55 Rs. 103/13/0
Tone of Market:—Rather quiet at the close.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

3 Months Discounts 4-7/16 p. c.
6 Months Discounts 4 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/2 per cent.
One Month 4-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

"Tone of Silver" Weak. China sold. China bought. Market closed with sellers at to-day's price. Buyers satisfied.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 20.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.36-1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.65
T.T. Berne on London	25.18
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	163-8|8

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11-32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 274 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 274 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 123 1/4
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/2.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 5/8 20th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7 7/16 21st inst.
London/Japan 1/10/3/4 20th inst
London/Paris 124.05 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.880 20th inst
London/Switzerland 25.18 20th inst
London/Italy 92.65 20th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 20th inst £4-4 11-1/2 19th inst £4-4-11 1/2
Silver London Ready 20th inst 26 5/16 19th inst 26 5/16
Silver London Forward 20th inst 26 7/16 19th inst 26 1/2
Silver New York Ready 20th inst 57 1/2 19th inst 57 5/8
London Discounts 3 Mos 20th inst 4 7/16 per cent 19th inst 4 13/32 per cent
London Discounts 6 Mos 20th inst 4 1/2 per cent 19th inst 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 3/4 per cent 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 5 per cent 6 Mos 5-1/4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—In Demand.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 21. New ready Red leafy	New ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	295	...
Bengal Fine	285	...
Bengal F. G.	280	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	285	...
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	280	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	325	315
Nagpur Fine	325	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	310
Arvi Fine	320	310
Amraoti Fine	315	305
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	290
Mulkapur Fine	305	290
Khandesh Fine	...	265
Muthia Fine	...	...
Muthia F. G.	...	...
Nanded/Purna F. G. G. S.	...	...
Purna F. G. G. S.	...	...
Parbhani/Sailu F. G. G. S.	...	...
Indore/Ujjain Fine	...	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	...
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
	...	Old
Broach F. G.	...	...
Westerns M. G.	...	315
Cambodia	...	365
Miraj/Sangli	...	355
Compta Good	...	355
Jinja	...	535

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 20.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. £21-7/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £52-3/4
Eastern Bank £6-7/8.
Funding Loan, 4 p.c. £90-1/8.
Conversion Loan £79.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. £101.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c £53-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £60-3/8.
Indian Stock Sterling Loan £60-3/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £70-3/8.
Consols £56-1/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. £102-1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94-3/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 20.

Demand Bills 485.00

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 20.

Silver.—Market closed quietly steady.
Spot 26-5/16
Forward 26-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £1:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec. 20.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 p.c.
" 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months 4-7/16 p.c.
" " 6 months 4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
" " 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.

Commencing from TO-DAY

Krishna's Historical Production

Immortal Hope

Featuring

Miss ERMELINE, Miss GULAB
Mr. NANDRAM and others.

A well-known Historical event of Rajsthan.

ALSO

STAGE DANCE

BY

Miss BLANCHE

Arabic-Hindustani Dances with Sweet Songs.

TIME AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA

Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

Coming Shortly: Krishna Picture
"FEMALE FETE"

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment paid December 42.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers December 42/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Shipment sellers December 47.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels.—
Not offered.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. F. Calcutta.—
Jan./March per cwt. 12/4-1/2
July/Sept per cwt. 12/6
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/5-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/6-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb., Spot.—
Sellers s.8-5/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment value Dec./Jan. £8:17:6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec./Jan. £17:15:0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment quoted Dec./Jan. £19:0:0.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment nominal Dec./Jan. £19:12:6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers Dec./Jan. £15:10:0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton—
Shipment quoted Dec./Jan. £19:0:0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery paid Jan./Apl. 28.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers May/Aug. 28/1-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 20.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 17-15/16

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Dec. 20.

	£.
Total Bullion	160,700,000
Public Deposits	11,100,000
Other Deposits	96,200,000
Government Securities	57,800,000
Other Securities	36,200,000
Notes and Coin	31,400,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	384,100,000

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 20.

Copper, English Best Selected, £73-3/8.
Copper, Braziers, £83-1/2.
Yellow Metal, £67-1/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-7/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1/2.
Tin, English Ingots, £223-1/4.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Considerable Financial Stringency Anticipated

PRE-HOLIDAY INACTIVITY IN SHARES

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, Dec. 21.

MONEY.

There has been a good demand for money and hence the rate for call funds has been maintained at the level of 5 per cent. The trade demand shows a substantial increase of about Rs. 282-1/2 lacs probably due to requirements for the cotton crop. With the approach of year-end conditions and a mounting trade demand, considerable stringency may be anticipated. Calcutta, however, still reports call funds quoted at 3 to 3-1/2 per cent The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to six months 5 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 14th December indicates a decrease of Rs. 36.31 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 11,48,47,000 as compared with Rs. 14.22 crores at this time last year The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14 27, a decrease of 0.63 per cent. under last week Loans and Inland Bills discounted are up by Rs. 60.88 lacs and by Rs. 192.57 lacs respectively, while cash credits have decreased by Rs. 51.22 lacs Government deposits are up by Rs. 38.50 lacs to Rs. 5 29 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 148.49 lacs to Rs. 69.89 crores. Loans secured against Inland Bills discount show a figure of Rs. 4 crores representing the borrowings by the Bank from the Paper Currency Reserve. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

With the exception of 3-1/2 per cent Paper which made a spurt at the close, the gilt-edged market was outstandingly weak. This particular issue declined to as low as Rs. 72-1, but subsequently recovered to Rs 72-12 towards the finish. Covering by bears combined with some purchases by banks was the main factor. 1945-55 Loan depreciated to Rs. 103-14, while 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 100-6 and Rs. 101-1. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 quietened to Rs. 101-4 and Rs 102-4 and 1932 at Rs. 103-4. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan further declined to Rs. 108/4. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan weakened to Rs. 84-6 and 1934-37 to Rs. 92-6. 4-1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds were on offer at Rs. 96-12 and 1955-60 Loan at Rs. 94-1.

The currency return of the 15th December shows an increase of Rs. 84.34 lacs in note circulation which now stand at Rs. 185.65 crores. Silver coins show a further large reduction to Rs. 133.99 lacs to Rs. 98-29 crores, while gold coin and bullion and silver bullion under coinage have increased by Rs. 3.06 lacs and Rs. 15.22 lacs respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71.89 as against 72-85 a week ago.

The total estimated yield of Indian cotton crop production, 1928-29 is 5,996,000 bales as compared with 5,486,000 bales (revised) at the corresponding date last year, or an increase of 9 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

There is little of importance to report in connection with sterling exchange which has been relatively quiet. Sellers of ready T. T. have been quoted at 1s. 6-1/32d with some buyers at 1s. 6-1/16d. Owing to cheap money rates in Calcutta and the small number of export bills appearing locally, the tenders to Government amounted to only £980,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. Despite this situation the undertone of the market is regarded as healthy. There is no change in the slight enquiry for remittances. In the forward market the following rates prevailed:—December/January/February 1s. 6-1/32d., March 1s 6d., April 1s. 5-31/32d. May 1s 5-15/16d. and June 1s 5-30/32d.

The dollar sterling quotations has further improved this week from 4.85-5/32 dollars to 4.85-5/8 dollars, but declined at the end to 4.85-15/32 dollars. French francs appreciated from 124.15 to 124.03, while the Belga and the Italian lira were unchanged at 34.88 and 92.65 respectively.

GOLD.

The quieter feeling in sterling exchange has been reflected in an advance of 3 pies in the prices of ready gold which now stands at Rs. 21/4/9 per tola. There is, however, no material betterment in the offtake which is still reckoned at some 12,000 tolas, while stocks on hand are slightly lowered at about 2-1/4 lacs tolas. The price of ready sovereigns has appreciated from Rs. 13/5/9 to Rs. [illegible]

of fresh supplies, while some business was done for 23rd January delivery at Rs. 13/6/3. In London the quotation for gold was unmoved at 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/4/9 and Rs. 21/4/6 for ready, Rs. 21/5/3 and Rs. 21/4/9 for 27th December settlement and Rs. 21/5/9 and Rs. 21/5/3 for 26th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £95,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 10,48,310 bars and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £40,000 and from Durban £470,000 in sovereigns and £40,000 worth gold shipped on the 17th instant.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of October last amounted tto 43.056 ounces as compared with 47,716 ounces for September last and 46,752 ounces for October 1927

SILVER.

While there have been numerous but slight fluctuations in silver this week prices of ready finds itself unchanged at the end being quoted at Rs. 59/4 for 100 tolas. Equivalent movements have occurred in the Shanghai tael, which closed at 2s. 7-7/16d. American bankers bought inconsequential amounts while there was little doing either way for China account. The minimum of the week for ready was Rs. 59/2 although at one time it soared to Rs. 59/7. The daily average offtake is comparatively low at 115 bars and stocks on hand approximate 5,600 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26-5/16d. and 26-3/16d. for ready and 26-1/2d. and 26-3/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59/9 and Rs. 59/4 for 2nd January settlement and Rs. 59/13 and Rs. 59/7 for 30th January settlement The incoming mail is expected to bring about £209,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India and China is about £731,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 535 bars and Rs. 288,914 in coin This week's shipment from London is expected to be £106,000.

SHARES.

With the advent of the usual pre-holiday inactivity, price movements for most shares have been slight and the majority of cotton mill shares are little altered during the course of the week. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs 870 and receding to Rs. 865 closed at Rs. 870. A similar trend was observable in other issues as under:—

Centurys Rs. 408/12—405—407/8 Central India Rs. 506/4—505—506/4 Crescent Rs. 141/4—140; Fazulbhoy Rs 785—783/12—786/4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 240—237/8—240; Indore Malwa Rs 388/12—390 New Great Rs. 240—236/4—240; Pearls Rs. 507/8—503/12—505 Simplex Rs. 82/8—81/4 and Swadesh Rs. 463/12—460—462/8.

An equally quiet week was experienced in the miscellaneous division Tata Iron Ordys were a trifle better than at the opening at Rs. 80/4 and Defferreds at Rs. 291/4. Tata Hydro And Andhra Valleys were almost unchanged at Rs. 1167/8 and Rs. 610. Alcocks after declining to Rs. 345 closed at Rs. 352/8. Bombay Burma shares finished at Rs. 851/4. Bombay Tramway shares bettered from Rs. 150/10 to Rs. 153/12, and Bombay Steam shares from Rs. 235 to Rs. 243/12. Scindias shares were slightly lower at Rs. 11 14xd. Cement shares kept steady with narrow price fluctuations. Bundi Cements varied between Rs. 20/4 and Rs. 21. Indian Cements closed as at the opening at Rs. 361/4. While Katni Ordys showed little change at Rs. 255 Deferred shares declined from Rs 920 to Rs. 877/8.

Some improvement has been noted in the Imperial Bank shares which advanced from Rs. 1,460 to Rs. 1,48 and Contributories from Rs. 362/8 to Rs. 367/8. Bank of India shares kept unmoved at Rs. 100 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/12.

YARN MARKET REPORT

21st. December, 1928.

The Yarn market has ruled steady during the week under review with no special change in prices and moderate off[illegible]

effect on yarns owing to less stocks and the prices were unchanged. During the week the consumption report was published which was rather bearish and the Indian crop also was published which was rather moderate and yesterday only the Ginning report has been published which was rather bullish to some extent. Looking at the ginning report which was published it is expected that cotton prices will not be going down in the near future and if it is so, if the demand contjnues as it is we expect slow improvement in prices. Consuming centres are now having stocks to a small extent and therefore they are buying slowly and slowly at favourable rates.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices quoted for single yarns as well as two-fold yarns are at the last week's level with no particular change. Offtake was not satisfactory during the week but as the stocks are now in strong hands prices are being maintained and if cotton remains steady even at this level we expect improvement in o take during the next week. Forward prices quoted by home friends are rather down by a farthing per lb. all round and this was due to cotton being down during the last two or three days. Business booked is very small except in 32s. and higher counts. Two-fold business is not reported as the prices quoted are comparatively higher.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have declined by 1|4 anna per lb all round due to off-take not being satisfactory and hence stocks are increasing Arrivals are there nowadays and as the off-take has not improved yet we do not expect any improvement in the near future. Prices especially in two-fold yarns are going down but it is expected that consumption will increase at lower prices and we therefore expect no more fall in prices. In case of Mercerised yarns stocks are there and that is the reason why the prices are not going up Off-take is satisfactory at this level as consumers are now confident that the prices will rule at or about this level for the present. Forward prices quoted by import houses were rather higher during the week because exchange in forward deliveries has gone up and it is quoted at 126 for ready and 128-1|2 for forwards. Sampin is rather down in comparison with cotton and it is expected that there will be no improvement at present unless cotton prices goes up.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Arrivals are still expected and due to this prices are going down still and it is expected that there will be no improvement in the near future. As the stocks are increasing and as the off-take is not yet sufficiently satisfactory we do not expect prices to improve in the near future

INDIAN YARNS.

We regret to report that there is still unrest in one mill or other daily in Bombay. Deputations are seeing the New Governor and it is to be seen what will result with regard to the settlement. The turnover is very small and whatever stocks are there are being taken up readily by consumers. It is expected that at least for some months the present prices will be maintained at this level as the stocks will not be increasing Prices are the same as last week and it is expected that these prices will be maintained.

The tone of the market is rather steady and if cotton continues to remain firm we expect improvement in yarn prices.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 21.

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.)

Since we wrote our report last week the [illegible] changes in the American Future markets have been as follows:—

New York, 12-12-28:— January 20.18 March 20.22, July 19.82.

New York, 20-12-28:—January 20.15 March 20.18, July 19.82.

Total:—January —.03, March —.04, July —.

Liverpool, 12-12-28:—January 10.46 March 10.46, July 10.43.

Liverpool, 20-12-28:—January 10.41 March 10.45, July 10.45.

Total:—January —.05, March —.01 July plus .02.

During the week the Home market have been very dull and uninteresting fluctuations have been very small and it has been apparent that traders generally have been thinking more of their Christmas festivities than of what the cotton market might do until after the holidays are over. The Ginning Report was published last night giving a figure of 3,148,000 bales ginned prior to 13th December. Although this was one lakh of bales below the general expectation it failed to arouse any bullish enthusiasm. It would appear as if it is more than probable we shall have a continuance of such markets until the end of the month. In consequence we do not propose to publish this report next week.

Since we last wrote this report the local edge contract market has declined about Rs. 8 per candy without any corresponding decline on the other side. This widening of parity, as all our clients are aware is exactly what we have been anticipating Our only regret is that more of them have not followed our advice. We do not think it is yet too late to enter this business of selling in Bombay either open or against purchases in Liverpool as we see little chance of any improvement in the cotton [illegible] held up by a weak speculative interest who mostly have neither the inclination nor the financial capacity to take up actual cotton. Meantime stocks in Bombay continue to accumulate steadily and unless our prices go to a really attractive buying level sufficient to attract a very large export demand, we shall soon be faced with a stock of record dimension.

During the week there has been a retail demand from Europe. Japanese interests have been entirely uninterested. Local mills continue their policy of buying as little as possible.

Yesterday the Government of India published its usual December estimate of the Indian crop. The figures show an acreage increase of 8 per cent. Our clients know how little reliance we place on the ability of our Government to estimate the crop so early in the season. All we need remark is that their estimate this year is about five lakhs of bales more than their figure of last year when India produced her record crop.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Limited).

Bombay, Dec. 21.

EX-GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 616 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 147 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 49/4, highest Rs. 49/5/6, lowest Rs 49/1/6, closing Rs. 49/2/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/12, highest Rs. 4/12/3 closing Rs. 4/11/9.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/12/9, highest Rs. 4/13/3. closing Rs. 4-12-10-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 54/1/6, highest Rs. 54/3, closing Rs. 54/2/3.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

	Bales.
Receipts during the week	11,993
Exports during the week	41,417
Afloat in harbour—	61,257
Total Receipts 1st Sept to 20th December	548,792
Same period 1927	612961
Total Exports 1st Sept. to 20th December	574,067
Same period 1927	272,913
Total export by rail	37,596
Estimated Mill Consumption to 20th Dec.	104,142
Estimated stock on 20th Dec.	777,874
Same time last year	461,771

ALL INDIA COTTON CROP

Bombay, Dec. 21.

The third All-India cotton crop estimate issued yesterday shows a crop of 5,996,000 bales on 24,992,000 acres.

	Acres.	Bales.
Current year	24,992,000	5,996,000
Previous year	23,182,000	5,486,000
Average (5 years)	23,338,000	5,292,000

THE WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 21.

The weather has again been dry over the country. The temperature is markedly below normal in the Deccan and central parts of the country. The Northeast monsoon continues strong in the Bay and conditions are becoming favourable for the formation of a depression between Ceylon and Nicobar Islands.

Forecast.—Dry weather.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21-19-1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.040 inches (.043 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.901 inches (.007 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.016.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 60.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.5 degrees (0.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.9 degrees (above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 47 p. c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day 7 37 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 23 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 197 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0.

Consideration should be given to the possible separation of the Public Health Department from the Medical Department an increase in the Sanitary Engineering Staff and powers of the former, as also to improving the pay and status of Public health officers. The staff of pathologists should be increased. The teaching of hygiene in all schools should be extended, and the teaching of elementary biology should be introduced into the curriculum [illegible]

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

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At all Chemists and Stores.

18d. Ratio: A Gigantic Blunder

BRITISH COMMERCE CHAMBER'S CONFESSION!

Textile Deputation Waits on Governor

—:o:—

The joint deputation of the representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber waited at the Government House on His Exxcellency the Governor of Bombay on Friday and urged on him firstly that the crisis in the textile industry in Bombay, the depression in trade as well as labour unrest could be traced to the appreciation of the rupee from 16 to 18d. The 18d rupee was the root cause and the unrest and depression were the symptoms. Secondly the deputation urged that adequate steps should be taken to protect person and property and drew attention to the state of Lawlessness which was alleged to be prevailing in the mill area.

The Deputation was composed of Mr. H. H. Sawyer, Vice President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Reid on behalf of the Bombay Chamber and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. B. F. Madon on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

EUROPEAN MERCHANTS ADMIT THEIR MISTAKE.

Mr. Sawyer read the written representation of the Deputationists and supplementing it reiterated that it was now the conviction of the Bombay Chamber that the appreciation of the rupee from 16 to 18d was a gigantic blunder and that the Chamber were ill-advised in having originally supported the appreciation of the rupee.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY

His Excellency the Governor said that he has been watching the trend of events for the last several months closely with interest and sympathy. He recognised that on the whole labour had been peaceful and orderly in its behavior during the prolonged strike notwithstanding the fact that there have been deplorably ocasions on which outbreaks with disastrous results had occurred.

His Excellency's reply was totally silent in reference to the strong views expressed by the Deputation in regard to the ratio question.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR

May it Please Your Excellency,

We understand that a deputation of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association waited upon Your Excellency on Monday last to bring to your Excellency's notice the state of affairs, as it exists now, in the mill area in Bombay. We also understand that they have represented to Your Excellency giving details, which purport to indicate an atmosphere of terrorism in the mill area, and how respect for Law and Order appears to have lost its hold on that part of the City. We have heard details of these incidents, and do not wish to repeat them here, but we are told that, if necessary, sworn affidavits relating the incidents referred to above can, if desired, be submitted to Government for their satisfaction.

RELATIONS STRAINED.

The relations between labour and its employers in Bombay Textile Mills have been strained for about eight months now, and the strike which began in May last continued for a period of six months and is the longest in the memory of this generation. We sympathise with Your Excellency that just at the very commencement of Your Excellency's term of office you should have to give your serious attention to this all important question, with which the prosperity of the City is much concerned. It is not our intention to represent to Your Excellency the question of prosperity or adversity of the Textile Industry in Bombay. Far from it. We have sought this interview to draw Your Excellency's attention to much graver question of vital importance to this City in particular, and the Presidency as a whole, and which threatens to be still worse, should immediate steps not be taken by Your Excellency's Government.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

As Your Excellency may be aware there are serious differences of opinion regarding the policy of the Government of India in connection with the industries of this country, and especially the Textile Industry of India. We do not wish to raise this question to-day, for the simple reason that Your Excellency's Government do not have any direct voice in this matter, but we cannot help remarking that there is a strong feeling that the causes which the Mill-owners' Association referred to are but the external symptoms of the root cause—In our opinion, the principal cause is the hardship inflicted on the Textile Industry in common with many others, through the Exchange and Currency Policy of the Government of India, who refused to give effect even to the modest recommendations of the Tariff Board's report submitted after exhaustive enquiry.

SCHEMES OF ECONOMY.

As Your Excellency is perhaps aware the Textile Industry in Bombay early this year found that it could not make both ends meet and, therefore, devised various schemes for economy in working which were in accordance with the Tariff Board's report, but their action has been unfortunately met with opposition from labour. Thereupon their present leaders came on the scene to assist them and increased this opposition, and aggravated it, with the result that it has reached such a pitch that any one who does not agree with them appears to be in danger. This being so, we have no hesitation in stating that the situation admits of no further delay in re-establishing Law and Order. As to the measures necessary, it is not for us to indicate what they should be. We, representing Bombay's Trade and Commerce, are here to draw Your Excellency's attention to the grave state to which things have drifted. In our opinion, Your Excellency's Government have ample and necessary powers to deal with the situation and being of this opinion, we do not wish to deal further on this point.

ROOT CAUSE OF TROUBLES.

Having indicated the root economic cause of our labour troubles we wish to emphasize our opinion that dealing with the symptoms can but be palliative. We trust that Your Excellency will impress on the Government of India the urgent need of serious reconsideration of their policy regarding Industries in this country as a whole.

In conclusion we are obliged to Your Excellency for the interview you have granted.

SUPPLEMENT TO MEMORANDUM

Mr. H. H. Sawyer, Vice-President of the British Chamber, Bombay, in supplementing what was said in the Memorandum, stated the Bombay British Chamber of Commerce had not only changed their views on the Ratio question from 1sh-4d. to 1sh. 6d but they had now realised that the change to 1sh. 6d. was a great and gigantic blunder. Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, stated that he had nothing to add, and hoped that the same would have His Excellency's best attention.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY

—:o:—

His Excellency replied to the deputation as follows:—

"I am very glad to meet you, gentlemen, this afternoon, and to hear the views of the two important bodies on whose behalf you have been authorised to speak, which represent practically all the important commercial and business houses in Bombay both European and Indian.

OBTAINING A TRUE PERSPECTIVE.

In view of the seriousness of the industrial situation in Bombay at present, and the possibility of dangerous developments in the future, I am anxious to obtain a true perspective of the whole position, and to look at the problem from all possible angles. As you know I received a deputation from the Millowners' Association last Monday and my Government is considering carefully the views and suggestions put forward by them.

I have listened with very great interest to all that has been said by the members of the deputation. What has struck me most, so far as I have been able to study the history of the last nine months as a whole, is that during that time, in spite of the large number of hands involved in the stoppage of work there has been, on the whole, so little damage done to person or property. For this I think great credit is due to the excellent police arrangements that have been made by the Commissioner of Police, and in this connection I am not referring merely to the measures which have been taken to prevent violence, but also to the close touch maintained between the police and the strikers in such a way as to retain, on the whole, the confidence of the men who are out of work. Credit is also due to those of their leaders who have advised them, in their own interests, to refrain from creating disturbances, and so losing the sympathy of the public.

NO MINIMISING.

I do not wish to minimise at all the seriousness of the unfortunate clash that occurred on the 12th of December between the police and a body of strikers to which my attention has been drawn, and it is our duty to do what we can to prevent such incidents. Those who are anxious to preserve their right of meeting in a peaceful and law-abiding manner must realise their responsibilities, and I hope that they will do so in such a way as to avoid a repetition of the disturbance which took place last week.

I am thankful to you, gentlemen, for favouring me with your views and suggestions and I can only assure you at this stage that they will be carefully considered by the Government.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

—:o:—

WINTER MEETING--4TH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

1st Race:—
SULTAN KHAN 1
YUSUF 2
FRIDAY 3

2nd Race:—
PRINCE CHARLIE 1
SUBRAM 2
GENTLE PRINCE 3

3rd. Race:—
HABOOB 1
PRINCE EDWARD 2
AHYID 3

4th. Race:—
WELL COPPED 1
MILLTOWN 2
QUATRE BRAS 3

5th Race:—
FLYING STEVE 1
WOOER 2

6th Race:—
GIFT O'THE GLEN 1
HOPPY 2
FRENCH BRIAR 3

7th Race:—
CRISDOLLA 1
DELTOS 2
GORBIO 3

8th Race:—
KADIR HAJAZ 1
MANECK BEG 2
MAHARAJA 3

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

A SENSATIONAL DISPUTE

BURIAL OF DNWOODI BOHRA WOMAN'S BODY

A sensational dispute regarding the burial of a woman of the Dawoodi Borah community came up before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court.

The case centres round the family of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy who led a reformist movement against the Head Priest (Mullaji) of the community and was therefore ex-communicated along with his followers by the Mullaji whose command is religiously obeyed by the large majority of the orthodox section.

Bai Amtullabai, wife of Alibhoy, one of Sir Adamji's sons, died at Miraj a couple of days ago, and her corpse was brought down to Bombay for burial. It was taken to the Dawoodi Borah cemetery at Narielwadi, Mazgaon, but strong opposition was, it is alleged, offered by a large number of Mullaji's party who had gathered there. They then approached Mr. Justice Mirza at his bungalow on Thursday night for an injunction, but his Lordship refused to pass any order without hearing the other side. The corpse was then taken to Sir Adamji's cemetery at Churney Road where his sons are now living, and it was buried in the adjoining cemetery.

In the early hours of Friday morning, however, it is further alleged, the corpse was disinterred by the oppositionists and left on the Queen's Road. When this was discovered, the matter was reported to the police.

On Friday, the deceased's family approached two Judges at the High Court, but they could not take up the case, being busy with other matters. Late in the afternoon, Mr. Justice Mirza was again approached and he consented, the other party having been duly notified.

The motion was for an injunction to restrain Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Mr. Mahmadalli Allabux and ten others, belonging to Mullaji's party, from obstructing the burial at any of the two cemeteries. The plaintiff is Bai Zahrabai, a minor daughter of the deceased woman, by her next kin.

Mr. Coltman appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Taraporewalla for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that by a consent decree in a previous suit between the two factions, a small portion of the Narielwadi cemetery was allotted for the burial of the seceders who were ex-communicated by the Mullaji. The Mullaji had declared ex-communication against her father, but not against herself or her mother, the deceased. The plaintiff and her mother were not among the plaintiffs in the previous suit, and they were entitled to the use of the portion of the cemetery to which the general body of the Dawoodi Borah community had access.

The defendants' counsel, Mr. Taraporewalla, said that the Churney Road cemetery was already overcrowded and was out of use for some time past. No further burial could be, therefore, allowed there.

He also contended that the deceased's husband was ex-communicated by the Mullaji and therefore the deceased and her daughter (the present plaintiff) were also included in the ex-communication. They could, therefore, use only that portion of the Narielwadi cemetery which was allowed to the seceders, under the consent decree in the previous suit. [illegible]

After hearing [illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

SUNDAY, December 23.

Swami Shraddhanand Day. Public meeting. People's Jinnah Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are hereby informed that the High Court will close for the Christmas Vacation from the 24th December 1928 to 6th January 1929, both days inclusive, and that the Criminal Sessions have been adjourned to 7th January 1929. They are, therefore, requested to watch the papers to see when their presence is again required.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, deaths nil; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 83. The total mortality this day last year was 68.

BOMBAY ANDHRA ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Association, a public meeting of the Andhra (Telgus) will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Telugu Hall Kamatipura Bazar Road, to bemoan the untimely demise of the Late Rajah of Panagal Sir P. Ramarayaningar, the leader of the Justice Party at Madras, and a great Andhra leader.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd inst.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 23rd instant.

GARDEN PARTY.

A garden party will be given to-day (Saturday) in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Messrs. M. Kanji and Co. at Vanita Vishram Garden, Sandhurst Road, at 5-30 p.m.

FAREWELL PARTY TO MR. P. J. GANDHI.

A ferewell party will be held in honour of Mr. P. J. Gandhi, District Deputy Collector, in appreciation of his useful services, to-day (Saturday) at 6-45 p.m., in the compound of Seth Hirji Madhavji.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 19th December and is due to arrive here on the 23rd December in the evening.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of 8th instant arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 21st instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday Afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

G. WARD DISTRICT C. C.

The Council meeting of the above committee will be held on Saturday (22-12-28) at 8 p.m. in the above committee's office.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society there will be a public lecture by Mr. V. Gupta, Assistant Editor, "Vyankatesh Samachar" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in Professor Date's Hall, opposite Kalaram Mandir, Thakurdwar.

SCOUTERS' MEETING.

A preliminary meeting of Scouters and persons interested in the Scout Movement in the Bombay Suburban District will be held at Andheri Local Board Gujarati School, (opposite the Andheri Railway Station) to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 A.M. to consider about the Bombay Suburban District Boy Scouts Association. All interested in the Movement are requested to attend.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT CONCERT.

The Ram Mohan English School Scout Troops will hold a concert to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. in the People's Jinnah Memorial Hall, in aid of the 37th Bombay Scout Troops.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The 2nd Bn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt. Band will play under the direction of Mr. Sidney Henwood the following programme of Music at the Victoria Gardens on Saturday the 22nd instant commencing at 9 p.m. (S. T.):—1. Musical Comedy. That's a Good Girl. Meyer. 2. The Cockney Suite. Ketelbey. 3 The Christmas Overture. Coleridge-Taylor. 4. Four Indan Love. Lyrics. Woodfen. 5. Musical Comedy. Hit the Deck. Youmans. 6. Cornet Solos. (a) The Adieu (b) Serenade. Schubert. Soloist:—Band Sergeant Sheldrick. 7. Selection. [illegible]

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1928.

"A tremendous gas explosion blew up early this morning half mile of the roadway near High Holborn."
—Reuter.

• • •

The gas explosion in High Holborn seems to have called sympathetic action on the part of some of our city's gas pipes! The "Old Cripple" of Dalal Street in its yesterday's shrivelled and shrunken issue whispers in a plaintive but almost inaudible note "that owing to a fault in gas connection.....it has not been possible to produce the "Indian National Herald" in its usual form, etc."

• • •

There are however consolations. Although the gas pipes have gone phut, the "Herald" keeps on gassing, which is so plucky and admirable.

• • • •

The "Hors d'oeuvres" to which the readers used to be treated before or during breakfast, have not been served.

• • • •

But their place has been appropriately taken by a good substitute that had appeared once before. This is what is called Qandi Mokarrar, or alternately having a second helping. Thus this too is a consolation.

• • • •

The third consolation is that readers may look for its reappearance in its customary size in the course of a day or two.

• • • •

All this is, as I say, admirable, I hope that a resolution appreciating the services of B. G. H. to the country against tremendous odds like gas pipes and "other unexpected difficulties, will be passed in Calcutta. In fact a special All-Parties' Conference should meet for the purpose.

• • • •

"Prejudices are hard to destroy", says the "Evening News of India". How true! For instance, the colour prejudice.

• • • •

But the "Evening News" is not in a mood of self-analysis. It is thinking objectively. In fact it is thinking of the police and people's refusal to acknowledge its great merits.

• • • •

No, it is not alluding to the acknowledgment of the great merits which the Lucknow police dislayed so convincingly during the boycott demonstrations. It is only musing over the misfortunes of the Bombay police.

• • • •

Mabel: "I told my husband about those gowns that are selling for a song."

Ethel: "What did he say?"

Mabel: "He said if I expected him to furnish the notes I'd better change my tune."

LATEST COTTON NEWS.

New York Futures 17 Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 21.

Despite easier Liverpool advices, the New York Futures market opened somewhat steady at a decline of 3 points. There was absence of buying and prices ruled easy on long liquidation before holidays. The market closed easy at a decline of 17 points.

Price fluctuations in January contract: Opening: 20.12, 20.10, 20.06, 20.07. Closing: 19.98.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened quite at a decline of 9 points below parity with previous New York close. In the absence of trade support the market displayed considerable weakness on pre-holiday long liquidation by tired bulls in conjunction with straddle selling orders from Bombay. The general sentiment continued bullish and higher prices are confidently looked after the holidays. In the meantime recent liquidation has improved the technical situation. Prices kept on sagging throughout the cession and closed at about the lowest level at a decline of 10 points.

Range fluctuations in January contract: Opening: 10.33, 10.32, 10.24, 10.33. Closed: 10.31.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 21.
11 p.m.

A night Broach April-May opened at Rs. 358-0-0. Prices declined by 0.4-0 per candy, but steadily improved to Rs. 358-8-0 on jobbers' buying. To-day there was fairly good buying against sales of Americans on account of cheapness of Indian cotton.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	Dec. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	20.15
To-day's Opening Rate	20.11
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	19.98
Difference	—.17

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	10.41
To-day's Opening Rate	10.32
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	10.31
Difference	—.10
Broach Expectation	356-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 21.
Silver Ready	26-3-0
Lower	0-2-0
Silver Forward	26-5-0
Lower	0-2-0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Dec. 21.
1st Settlement	59-5-0
2nd Settlement	59-9-0

SIND'S DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

HYDERABAD (Sind), Dec. 20.

About fifty delegates and visitors have left Sind to attend the forthcoming session of the National Congress at Calcutta. Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., and Mir Mahomed Balooch, M.L.C., the prominent Khilafatists of Sind, are among those attending the session of the Congress.—A. P.

C. P. HINDUSTANI'S CONTINGENT OF DELEGATES

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 21.

The Congress allotted and asked for 208 delegates from the Hindustani C. P. this year. All 208 delegates have been elected and it is reliably known that every one of the delegates will postively attend the Congress. Hon. Seth Govinddas and Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishramla have already left for Calcutta to attend the National Convention which begins on 22nd instant.

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[illegible] THAN A REAL GOLD-MINE.

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In the **London Chamber** of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in thirteen **different subjects**, whereas **others** passed **mostly in Book-keeping and Law.** The largest numbers of **Honours** and **Certificates were secured as usual.**
In the **D. Com. (I. M. C.)** the diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent more than all **Institutions from India** put together who competed.
In **G. D. A.** only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.
Besides these **LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL** and prizes were won during past years.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1928.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To-day will commence at Calcutta the session of the National Convention, the most momentous Conference in the annals of India. The Convention forcibly reminds one of similar conferences convened by the people of France and the States of America in the past to assert their rights against absolutism or foreign domination. The struggle for freedom that the Indian Convention will soon enter upon is, however, unique in the history of the world as it is to be absolutely non-violent, but nonetheless more strenuous than any in which any country has engaged for national freedom. What will inspire millions in the struggle is their consciousness that they have a just cause, worthy leaders, and a united nation to support them. The magnificent reception given by Calcutta to Pandit Motilal Nehru on a scale absolutely unprecedented, is less a personal tribute to him than a tribute on behalf of the people of India to the splendid word he has achieved for the success of the Convention. He has still a great deal more to do at the Convention, at the ensuing session of the Congress, and later throughout the country. But the people have demonstrated unmistakably and more than once their confidence that in Pandit Nehru they have a determined man of action, a veteran leader that will lead them on to victory.

In its representative character the National Convention is unsurpassed. It will include nearly a thousand delegates from all parts of India representing over fifty leading political institutions. The task before it is to endorse the decisions of the Lucknow Conference and the new recommendations in the Nehru Committee's Supplementary Report, with such improvements as the Convention may agree upon. Much of the preliminary work having already been done by the Lucknow Conference, there will be in all probability little discussion on the non-communal provisions of the Constitution. It is possible that the controversy about Dominion Status v. Independence will be raised again at the Convention. But we have not the least doubt that the Convention will by an overwhelming majority endorse the Lucknow resolution supporting a Constitution on the basis of Dominion Status, but leaving Independence Parties free to work for their goal. It is significant that since the Lucknow resolution was passed a number of All-Parties' Conferences in many provinces and many Congress organisations including the All-India Congress Committee have passed resolutions on similar lines. It is also significant that when Pandit Nehru publicly stated that he would whole-heartedly work for the Constitution to be adopted by the Convention and would accept the Congress Presidentship only on that understanding, almost every Provincial Congress Committee re-expressed its fullest confidence in him and called upon him to lead both the Congress and the National Convention. In these circumstances it is all but certain that Congressmen will give their general support to the draft Constitution both at the National Convention and at the Congress session.

The main discussion at the Convention will be with regard to the safeguards for Muslims under the new Constitution. It is obvious that some unreasonable demands put forward by certain sections of Muslims will be summarily discountenanced, not only by the Convention but by the All-India Muslim League itself. The real problem is now considerably narrowed down and it has assumed fortunately the form of adjusting a small difference between the revised proposals of the Nehru Committee and those of the Muslim League. We have shown on several occasions before that the Lucknow Conference substantially accepted all the League's proposals except the one claiming one-third the number of seats in the Central Legislature. As regards this claim it was pointed out by Muslim delegates at the Conference that its sole object was to prevent amendment of the Constitution in a manner prejudicial to the Muslims. This danger is now obviated by the revised Constitution which prevents any change in the Constitution except by a four-fifths majority. The revised Constitution also gives Muslims the right to reopen the question of reservation ten years after the enforcement of the Constitution. In these circumstances we trust the Muslim League will wholeheartedly accept the recommendations in the revised Constitution at the Convention. The eyes of millions in India and of all liberty-loving people in the world are now turned to the National Convention. The thousand delegates to the Convention have truly the destiny of their country in their hands, and we are confident they will acquit themselves in a manner worthy of the trust imposed in them by the country.

THE PANIC-HUNTERS.

In a communication to the "Chronicle" the Afghan Consul in Bombay says that compelled by Anglo-Indian sensationalism, he wired to the Afghan Agent at Peshawar to send him the true news regarding the Afghan situation. The reply that he received by wire, on Thursday afternoon, reads thus: "In reply to your telegram of yesterday's, one official has arrived from Kabul and says that there is no truth in the heresay rumours and news that you receive through the channel of papers." This is further confirmed, if any confirmation were needed at all, by the significant fact that the sensation factories at Peshawar and New Delhi did not work on Friday. So far they have been trying desperately to press every circumstance into service for the purpose of raising an alarm about the situation in Afghanistan, and they have had a full response from a certain section of the Anglo-Indian Press that has been equally desperately willing to go into hysterics. As the "Statesman"—one of the few honourable Anglo-Indian exceptions—pointed out on the 20th, the news purveyed in the Peshawar Bazar was obviously "coloured by the pro-Shinwari sympathies of the Afridi and Mohmands who circulate it." But the Peshawar-Delhi sensation-mongers could not stop to consider these minor matters nor had they time to refer to the Afghan officials there. They were out to treat India without unnecessary delay to an orgy of dreadful panic. What did it matter to them if the only high authority for their information was, to quote the "Statesman", "an irresponsible Afridi lorry-driver"? Whatever came to them was good enough. And if nothing came that was also good enough because absence of news served to prove the reality of the danger.' But the scoop is as far from being brought about as it ever was, in spite of the plucky efforts of papers like the "Madras Mail", the "Times of India" and the "Evening News". They have all done their best in that behalf. They studiously ignored reassuring news from Moscow and Afghan sources and clung to scaring ones for their headlines. Even the editorial columns were commandeered to increase and, if possible, to clinch the effect. The "Madras Mail" went so far as to say that "the newspaper headlines were right and the Consul-General for Afghanistan wrong." The "Evening News" editorially accepted the canard, notwithstanding contradiction that the King and Queen had taken refuge in a fort. And then it proceeded to fear international complications in view of the possibilities "that cannot be ignored" of the King proving too weak to quell the rebellion, and being obliged to flee the country. The "Times" is less outspoken but more mischievous. It mildly criticises King Amanullah for his reforming zeal and "neglect" of the army thereby suggesting that the army has rebelled. It however believes in the resourcefulness of the King and does not regard the situation as "tragic". Yet in the very same issue wild reports are published under headlines like 'Afghan Rebels in Commanding Position over Kabul', 'Kabul Threatened by Rebels', 'King in Critical Situation', 'Ministers Captured and Killed'. It demands on pain of condemnation that the Government of India pursue "a right policy"—what does it mean?—to ensure the safety of their nationals in Kabul. At the same time its Delhi correspondent assures its readers of the popularity of the English Legation with the rebels who are unfriendly only to the Russians and the Turks. This is very significant. We should not be surprised if the "Times of India" reverts in time to its other congenial job of discovering Bolshevism, dubs Amanullah as a Lenin and shrieks for Government action to save India. Meanwhile we offer our sympathy to the sensation-mongers on their failure. They, unfortuntely for themselves, failed to realise the depth of India's faith in Amanullah and the greatness of what he is doing. We assure the Afghan Consul that no amount of shrieks from interested quarters will find an echo in any Indian.

CONGRESS EXHIBITION

With the opening of the Congress Exhibition by Dr. Ansari on Thursday the round of Conferences at Calcutta may be said to have fairly commenced. Mr. Naliniranjan Sircar pointed out, on the occasion, that the Exhibition, held in 1906, was opened by Lord Minto but that now under changed conditions Congress Exhibitions were opened by national leaders and were, therefore, duly distrusted by Government. On the whole the change is one for the better. The contrast which Mr. Sircar drew between the active support given by other Governments to their national exhibitions and the Indian Government's hostility to the Calcutta Exhibition is only one of many anomalies inevitable in a country under foreign rule. Government perhaps continue to regard the use of Khaddar as "dishonest Swadeshi". They know well the potency of khaddar and distrust it. But that should be one more reason why the people of India should wear khaddar, which Dr. Ansari aptly describes as a freeman's livery. The stall in the Exhibition displaying the progress of Indian shipping is said to contain a chart showing the names of many countries reserving their coastal trade to their national vessels. That stall should be as instructive to the European Chambers of Commerce as to Indians (can go hammer)

INDIA'S ART IDEALS

PART MUSIC PLAYS IN THEM

(BY RAGINI DEVI).

New York, Nov. 25.

The art of ideals of India in the past reached a stage of excellence far above present world standards. Especially is this true of the art of music which ancient India considered the life and soul of religion.

Hindu music was based upon the fundamental understanding that the law of sound is eternal and unchangeable. Tones were then conceived to belong to the evolving life of sound, and the *Ragas* were in reality true modes of sonance based upon the absolute type of relationship furnished by the harmonic series.

But music is an elusive art, and the Eastern musician, like his Western brother has fallen under the influence of the musical corruption which has perverted the true basis of ancient modes. The West has copied and distorted the ancient canons of music to suit modern requirements; and music has lost its relationship to the natural law of sound evolution by the adoption of equal temperament.

In India also we find a system of twelve semitones taking the place of the twenty-two srutis (in theory at least). There is a growing tendency to adopt some features of the Western system of writing down music. Doubtless, there are many in India who look upon these reforms as progressive. But they do not realize that they are helping along the perversion of Hindu music which the harmonium has already begun.

MELODIC PATTERNS OF HINDU MUSIC.

The Hindu musician is essentially a *creator* of melodic improvisation, because, having mastered and memorized the essential formulas and mnemonics of his art, he is allowed to weave melodic patterns to suit his innermost desire.

This is not possible for the Western musician who is shackled to a written score to which he must conform without deviation. Western music is committed to a system of harmony which allows very little melodic development.

On the other hand, the sustained and continuous resonance of the Indian musical instruments (especially the Tambura), gives the vital impulse to melodic growth or unfolding, because of the constant reiteration of the fundamental, enhanced by a rich background of overtones.

Thus, it is only the Hindu musician or singer who attains true psychic freedom in the art of music.

ORAL MUSICAL TRADITION.

The function of the oral musical traditions of India is to develop the creative ability of the artist. "Melody is the life of music," says Darius Milhaud, eminent French composer, in the "North American Review."

"What gives life to a work, what makes it true, will never be its characteristics, polytonal or atonal, but rather, its essential melody. Thence springs its real power, because it comes straight from the heart of the musician. There is no training so complete or so thorough that it can suffice without that melodic source. It is the primary element, the authentic organic one, that comes from the pure sentiment itself and that is conducive to rhythmical and harmonic design. Without melody all composing will fall or end in vain rhetoric, quite conventional and empty. It is the entire

(Continued on page 11.

KARACHI TO KABUL.

TRAVEL THROUCH AFGHANISTAN

(BY SORAB K. H. KATRAK, KARACHI).

IV.

Sturdy as the Afghans are, their respect towards ladies is admirable. I have never seen or heard of these young women moving about freely in the City being molested. In fact, one night while returning from the Race Course where the fire works of most magnificent kinds were shown in the presence of their Majesties, I was so much surprised to see two Afghan soldiers moving ahead crying "Room for ladies", "Room for ladies," and a huge crowd standing aside let pass a small band of aristocratic young girls. I must confess I would hardly have expected that in a similarly big Indian crowd. Even in the theatres the behaviour of the Afghans was most gentlemanly and refined and the audience was so quiet and well behaved that I must confess it was beyond my expectations. It certainly should put to shame our Indian audience in Indian theatres though the Indians are generally supposed to be more civilised than 'wild' Afghans.

Incidentally I might mention that in Afghanistan there are no theatres as the art of acting has not yet been developed there. But some Indian singers are occasionally invited and the Afghan gentry pay fabulous price to hear them.

WAR AGAINST FANATICISM.

During our saunterings round the town, the mosques at Kabul and at Paghman, greatly attracted our attention inasmuch as instead of there being minarettes of peculiar Eastern style, the former looked a purely Russian Opera House and the latter a German theatre. They are absolutely modern structures, very different from ordinary mosques we are used to see in India. Moreover the King has changed the Sabbath which is invariably Friday, in the whole Mahomedan world since the time of Mohamed to Thursday. Considering the wild and semi-civilised nation the mountain Afghans are, this is no ordinary achievement on the part of the Afghan King. And why this change in the religious usage of the people current for centuries? Only with a view to break the power of the illiterate and self-styled Mullahs who do more harm to his Majesty's subjects than good. And it is the firm belief of the King that the sooner his subjects come out of the grip, of all the once all-powerful and all-ignorant but most bigotted and wicked Mullahs, the quicker will they educate and better themselves. The result is a ripple of unrest and tendency to sedition among the ignorant class of people put up by these designing Mullahs but the King is well prepared and knows how to meet any possible situation.

SMART OFFICERS.

The Afghan soldiers do not strike one particularly as smart. Possibly this is due to their shabby outfit. I noticed all the soldiers having cheap class of grey coloured clothes looking like Indian Khadi with a peculiar kind of Boer hats, made of the same coloured material. The cloth is so inferior that I hardly saw a soldier without a few patches on his coat and trousers. One of them told me they got two suits a year from the Government, but judging from the wornout condition of their uniform I thought one uniform a month was quite essential. They are not given any socks and they usually put on putties on the heavy military boots which are never polished so that the colour very soon turns grey to match their uniorms. The officers are certainly smart in their dress having copied European soliders' uniform and are very neat in their appearance. They stand in striking contrast to the ordinary soldiers. Their military training is partly Turkish and partly Italian. But whatever the accoutrement or training the Afghans certainly are a warlike nation having inherited the free mountain spirit for generations.

MINERAL WEALTH.

The mineral resources of Afghanistan are very great indeed! And there are mines of coal, salt, saphire, iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, ruby and lapis lazuli, which need exploring and developing. Unfortunately, the Afghans themselves are ignorant of this art and they would not trust foreigners with the work and so a great source of wealth which Afghanistan can utilise to great advantage is unfortunately lying dormant to be available at some future unknown period. Besides, there is a great field of excavations which will surely bring to light relics of the times of the Greeks, the Persians, and the Buddhists. But this matter I shall reserve for discussion in my next article when I shall acquaint my readers with my visits to Bamian, Ghazni, and Kandhahar.

Suffice it to say that Afghanistan today presents two distinct groups. In the one, young Afghans most polished polite and eager to acquire what is considered the best civilisation, of the present age, ready to brush aside all superstitions, religious dogma and antiquated social manners and customs. The other group has the old ferocious bigotted, and barbarous Afghans. They do not seem to have changed one bit from what we have been used to read and hear about them. They do not want to surrender their old habits and ways and customs. But a very careful search will reveal the fact that with the stern and diplomatic manner in which his Majesty the King of Afghanistan is steering the wheels of his small but compact Kingdom and the way in which his noble consort is helping him, the time will not be distant when Afghanistan will claim to stand among the civilised countries of the world.

*Previous articles appeared on the 3rd, 7th and 10th inst.

Notes of the Day.

Sir Austen's "Determination."

Instead of answering questions which were asked in the Commons on Dec. 19 about the Reparations and Rhineland, Sir Austen Chamberlain took refuge behind the Lugano communique issued on behalf of all the interested parties. He specially referred to the last para which says "We are determined to do everything in our power to arrive as soon as possible at a final settlement of matters arising out of the war and thus assure, on a basis of mutual confidence, the happy development of relations between our respective countries". Nobody questions the determination. But one wants to know what steps are being taken, and in what manner, to translate determination into action "on a basis of mutual confidence". Sir Austen did not specify them—because they do not exist. "Mutual confidence" presupposes a large measure of identity in the opposing views of the Allies and Germany. But the reverse is the case.

Why the Volte-Face?

Germany, having fulfilled her obligations so far, demands on the basis of an article in the Versailles Treaty, the evacuation of the Rhineland independently of how the Reparations question is to be adjusted for the future. But France would inter-relate the two. Again, whereas Germany wants an independent committee of experts to settle the German capacity to pay, France would have a non-independent committee to settle the amount of reparations with regard to the financial needs of the Allies. British inclinations were originally on the German side; indeed some declarations—"very imprudent" according to the "Temps"—were made in support of the evacuation of the Rhineland. But later the German cause was deserted and the Tory Government adopted the convenient method of reticence on every matter. Why this volte face to back France? As the "Daily Herald" significantly asks, "what will France give to England in return" for her support to the former against justice?

The Philosophical Congress.

The organisers of the Indian Philosophical Congress did well to hold their Conference in the comparatively placid atmosphere of Madras, far from and in good time before the tumult of the fifty Conferences at Calcutta. There is, therefore, some chance that the deliberations of the Philosophical Congress may make some impression on at least the philosophically inclined. There is a striking difference between this Congress and the Calcutta Conferences. The latter deal mostly with the problems of the day—not without a few peeps into the morrow—and with problems about what are called material things. The Philosophical Congress, however, purports to deal with things spiritual, with the Ultimate Realities of all time. The layman often wonders whether the difference between the two sets of problems is altogether unadjustable. It seems from the presidential address of Prof. Dhruva at the Philosophical Congress that philosophers too have their various parties, better known as Schools, such as the Realists and Idealists, the Theists and Atheists, the Freewillists and the Determinists, and so on. Prof. Dhruva reviewed the age-long and much exaggerated conflict between Philosophy and Science. Here again the disinterested layman perhaps feels that if the domains of the two are properly understood, they need not necessarily be antagonistic and that the difference, if any, is, more in the methods of investigation than in the results of investigation.

Aid of Science.

Science has a method which no domain of knowledge can afford to be little. By that method Science has enriched itself and every other domain of knowledge including Philosophy. Prof. Dhruva himself points out that "the first thing that strikes an observer as he casts his eye upon the philosophy of the new century is the growing share which Science is taking in the problems of Philosophy." This fact has a special lesson for students of Indian philosophy. Prof. Dhruva appeals to them not to be content with digging in the ancient mine of Indian philosophy but "to transform dead matter into living thought" and present it to the whole world. In the domain of Philosophy at least Indians can soon lead the world. But they cannot do so effectively unless they bring to the problems of philosophy in general and Indian philosophy in particular the methods and achievements of modern science. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose has done more to elucidate the ancient Indian conception of Unity of Life than any student of Philosophy.

RIGHT ROYAL WELCOME TO PT. NEHRU.

Gorgeous Procession Led by National Army.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Thank God, the gorgeously spectacular procession of the President-elect reached its destination safely. Rumours of a threatened disturbance had put the Reception Committee on its guard. Extraordinary measures were taken last night. It is stated Mr. Sen Gupta and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose visited Gonda Camp at midnight and had a heart-to-heart talk with a few persons. Calcutta put on a merry appearance to-day. The streets through which the procession passed were tastefully decorated with flags, banners, buntings and arches. Every house was decorated with flags. Big posters with the inscriptions such as "Every nation has a right to revolt against tyranny and injustice", "Life is unbearable without Swaraj"; "We are merely helots in our own country"; and "Home Rule is our birthright", hung everywhere. A special train carrying Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived punctually at 7-30. As the train entered the platform, cries of "Vande Mataram", "Motilalji-ki-Jai" resounded through the air. A right royal salute of 101 guns boomed the arrival of Panditji who got down from the train.

Mr. Sen Gupta, Reception Committee Chairman, garlanded the President-elect. Mrs. Sen Gupta garlanded Mrs. Motilal Nehru. The crush was so great that the chief guests were actually squeezed. With the greatest difficulty they were taken to the State car, inlaid with gold and silver, gorgeously decorated with Khadi flags, drawn by 34 horses, Pandit Nehru was profusely garlanded. Amidst cries of "Bande Mataram", "Jai Nehru", he took his seat. Mr. Sen Gupta sat next to him. Mrs. Nehru, Miss Nehru and other ladies were seated in a separate car. The procession winded its course from Howrah Station. Pandit Madan Mohan joined the procession. He was seated in another car, which followed the President-elect's car. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Chintamani, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar were the prominent arrivals to-day.

MAGNIFICENT PROCESSION.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

It was a magnificent procession that took Pandit Motilal Nehru round the city. Thousands joined it. There was a vast sea of heads outside the station. Motor-cyclists, infantry, cavalry and volunteers formed the first part of the procession. The cavalrymen wore orange coloured turbans and ash-coloured Khadi flannel shirts. The infantry was clothed in khaki-coloured uniform.

MILITARY SALUTE.

It nearly took 45 minutes to cross the Hooghly Bridge. At the Calcutta end of the bridge Mr. Subash Bose with his army of volunteers, cavalry and infantry, wished the President-elect a military salute. On a big arch constructed at the beginning of the Calcutta boundary a life-size portrait of Deshbandhu Das was hung up from the top. Every one bowed when the President-elect, taking off his cap standing in his seat, bowed before the portrait. The procession then proceeded.

At the head of the procession the Congress band was playing Indian music. First marched the motor-cyclists, then cyclists, infantry, bhajan parties, cavalry, and volunteers. In their midst moved in a car the General Officer Commanding, Babu Subash Chandra Bose, smartly dressed in Continental fashion with buttoned up tunics wearing the Continental officer's cap bearing all emblems and insignia made of gold like a regular G. O. C. The crowds cheered him as the procession slowly moved. Then came the lady volunteers singing the National Anthem and the flag-bearers. Lastly came the President-elect's State Coach followed by several distinguished leaders.

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

The whole street was thickly thronged with enthusiastic crowds who lined on both sides of the road. Hundreds were sitting on roofs and terraces of houses. Traffic was entirely suspended for nearly four hours. Pandit Motilal's car was drawn by 34 horses proceeding at even space amidst cheers and cries of "Jais". With his characteristic smile on his face Panditji stood with folded hands and thanked the public for the welcome.

After four hours the procession reached the Park Circus Congress Camp. The President-elect, after the salute by the volunteers, was conducted by Mr. Sen Gupta to the platform in the Exhibition Pandal. Amidst cries of "Jai" and "Vande Mataram" Pandit Nehru took his chair. Brahmins sang Vedic hymns and sprinkled the sacred Ganges waters on his head while a young girl of 12 wore Vermilion powder on Panditji's forehead, garlanded him and invoked the blessings of Sakti with songs culled from the Ramayana. After Harathi ceremony the National Anthem was sung all standing.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S WELCOME.

Mr. Sen Gupta welcoming Pandit Motilal Nehru said the President-elect was dead tired after the magnificent procession which expressed the Congress' influence over the mass. This unprecedented procession was a reply to the Britishers who prattled that the Congress was not an organisation supported by the masses. He wondered whether the Government would exclaim that with arches, flags and banners Bengal welcomed the Simon Commission and co-operated with it! He requested Pandit Motilal to address few words.

PT. MOTILAL WEEPS.

Amidst cheers Pandit Motilal stood up and heartily thanked Bengal for the grand reception given to him. "I take it that the honour done to me is the honour shown to the Congress. This unprecedented reception is characteristic of Bengal and its patriotism. This is the city of my departed brother, Deshbandhu Das." In feeling words the Pandit continued: "How I miss him to-day I cannot say." Here the Pandit's voice broke down, tears trickled down his eyes. The audience was spellbound. He paused for a minute and then proceeded: "Though I am denied his physical company, I see his spirit everywhere in Calcutta, in the splendidly well-organised and peaceful people. In the cavalry and infantry you have called up the vision of real Swaraj. It looks as if we were in a happy free India. You have proved yourselves the worthy successors of Deshbandhu Das." He concluded saying, "Swaraj is yours." (Prolonged cheers.)

The gathering then dispersed. Pandit Motilal accompanied by Mrs. Nehru, Miss Nehru motored to the President's residence.

SIGHT FOR KINGS TO SEE

Congress President-Elect Weeps for Das

LEADERS IN INFORMAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Jinnah and M. Mahomed Ali Accept Nehru Report

Calcutta accorded a right royal welcome to Pandit Motilal Nehru. A Salute of 101 guns signalled the President-elect's arrival. Amidst scenes of rousing enthusiasm and deafening national cries the State Coach drawn by 34 horses was led in a gorgeous procession with the columns Cavalry, Infantry and Volunteers at the head.

From Howrah the mangnificient course entered Calcutta with the National Band at the head. Indeed it was a sight for kings to to see. The whole traffic was closed for over four hours. There was complete peace and no untoward event marred the grandear of this unique occasion.

With the arrival of the leaders informal conferences have also commenced. Our special correspondent wires to-day that Maulana Mahomed Ali has accepted the Nehru Report. He does not accept Dominion Status, but he will not carry on propaganda detrimental to the report. Mr. Jinnah also has signified his approval of that report except that he wants 33-1/3 per cent of the seats for Muslims in the Central Legislature.

MAULANA MOHAMED ALI AND MR. JANNAH

—:o:—

ACCEPTANCE OF NEHRU REPORT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

With the arrival of Pandit Motilal, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Maharaja of Mumdhabad and others private consultations and informal talks between the leaders have begun.

It is definitely stated that Sardar Mangal Singh at the last sitting of the Nehru Committee explained the position of the Sikh League and urged that something should be done to concede the wishes of the League. The Committee deeply considered the position and arrived at the decision to recommend proportional representation if all the three parties, Sikh, Hindu and Muslim leaders gave an undertaking that they would harmoniously work it out.

At the request of Pandit Motilal the Sikh leaders, the President of the Sikh League and a few others are meeting him at five o'clock this evening.

M. MAHOMED ALI ACCEPTS NEHRU REPORT.

Moulana Mohamed Ali had a lengthy talk with Dr. Ansari last night. It transpires that the Moulana accepts the Nehru Report with the exception of the Dominion Status clause. He feels that his brother, to put in his own words gone too far". It is stated that he had given an assurance to Dr. Ansari that he would not carry any campaign detrimental to the Nehru Report. With a view to bring round his brother and the other dissentients he suggested a few steps of reconciliation which do not affect the main principles. A Conference is going on at Pandit Motilal's place between among Pandit Motilal, Moulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. Ansari and Maharaja of Mumdhabad.

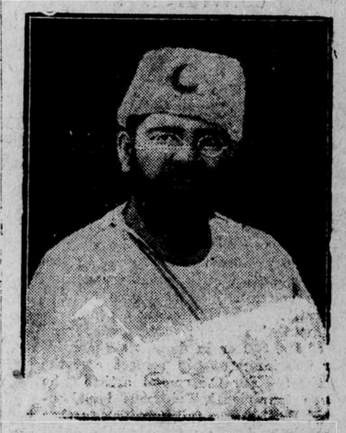
It is stated that Mr. Jinnah accepts the Nehru Report except representation in the Central Legislature where he wants 33-1/3 per cent of the seats for members His arrival tomorrow will clear the position.

COVENTION.

The National Convention begins its sittings tomorrow at 3 p.m. when Mr. Sen Gupta on behalf of the Reception Committee will welcome the delegates. Dr. Ansari the President will deliver his inaugural addresses. All non-controversial subjects will be discussed and a few committees will be appointed to consider the controversial subjects asking them to produce a report on the 27th when the actual work of Convention will begin.

Owing to the late arrival of the Madras Mail the Independence of India League meeting, which was to have been held at 2 p.m. did not meet, but is meeting at 4 in the A. I. C. C. Pandal. The Executive of the Maha Sabha is meeting to-night at Mr. Birla's place under Pandit Madan Mohan Malavoya's presidency.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI



Who has accepted the Nehru Report.

HUGE PROCESSION

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CAR DRAWN BY 34 HORSES

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

An enthusiastic reception on a grand scale was accorded to Pandit Motilal Nehru on his arrival in Calcutta to guide the deliberations of the Congress. The programme of welcome organised in honour of the President-elect by the Congress authorities was adhered to practically in entirety. A huge procession which was formed at the junction at Howrah Bridge and Harrison Road, at 8-30 was slowly wending its way through the five mile route, and was nearing Chitpore Road at 10. No untoward incident has occurred up till the time of wiring at 10 a.m. the procession will reach the Congress camp shortly before noon after which Pandit Motilal will proceed to his residence at Theatre Road. Pandit Malaviya who also arrived by the same train went along with Pandit Motilal in a huge procession.

PRESIDENTIAL CAR DRAWN BY 34 HORSES.

Throughout the route the crowds which had collected on roofs and balconies as well as on the road cheered when the presidential car drawn by thirty-four white horses passed through a dense crowd and gaily decorated streets.

Before the special train conveying Pundit Motilal Nehru reached Howrah a large crowd had collected from the Howrah Bridge, all along the processional route right up near the Park Circus where it was to end. Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, Secretary of the Reception Committee received Pt. Motilal Nehru at the Pandal where the president-elect was welcomed by a number of local politicians. The train arrived a Howrah at quarter to eight where about 200 men headed by Mr. Sen Gupta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Dr. Kiransankar Roy, and Swarajist Members of the Howrah Municipality headed by Mr. B. K. Bhattacharjee the Vice-Chairman were present. The platform was tastefully decorated with tricolour Swaraj flags. Shouts of Bande Mataram were raised when punctually to time the white silk-khaddar-clad Pandit smilingly rose amidst showers of rose-petals to be garlanded by Mr. and Mrs. Sengupta on behalf of the Reception Committee and by the Vice-Chairman of the Howrah Municipality and Purushottamdas Rai of the Burrabazar Congress Committee. Inspite of the restriction by the Railway authorities there was a huge crowd collected which attempted to catch a glimpse of Pundit Motilal when there was some confusion and disorderliness among them.

HUGE PROCESSION FORMED.

Pandit Motilal was escorted to the decorated silver carriage to which were yoked 34 white horses mounted by 17 yellow turbanced riders. Mr. R. C. Watling, Superintendent of Government Rly Police supervised tht procession arrangements at Howrah. All vehicular traffic on the bridge was held up for an naur but the procession slowly glided its way to Calcutta.

At the end of Howrah Bridge besides crowds of Indians there were many European ladies and gentlemen who witnessed the formation of the spectacular procession.

BED OF FLOWERS.

The reception to Motilal procession was in itself a mile long. The musical band with Motor cyclists on either side formed the vanguard immediately followed by the cavalary with sankirtan parties in its rear The first car to attract the attention was that on which the impressive figure of Subhaschandra Bose in Khaki military uniform was standing inspecting the progress of the procession and justifying the designation of General Officer commanding. The affection of the crowd for the leader of Young Bengal was demonstrated by a shower of flowers. The khaki clad infantry marching with the clatter of hoofs was more than a furlong long and after a short break there were noticed seventeen pairs of white horses drawing the decorated silver car in which was sitting Pundit Motilal Nehru with Mr. Sengupta by his side in a bed of garlands. He acknowledged the cheers of the crowd with folded hands in Hindu style.

There will be a meeting of the Congress working Committee this afternoon when the official agenda of the business to be discussed by the Congress Subjects Committee will be considered. Almost the first resolution will be one of condolence on the deaths of several prominent Congressmen which have occured this year among them being Lord Sinha, Maganlal Ghandhi, Lala Lajpatrai and Hakim Ajmal Khan. The All Parties' Convention is to meet the first Committee of the All Parties' Conference will collaborate with the Working Committee of the Congress in deciding on the subjects and from thereof to be discussed from to-morrow.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

Details of the reception at Howrah station show that the the following among others were present: A. E. Sullivan, Inspector General of Police, Mr. Jhonston, his Deputy, Mr. Shallow, Superintendent. Howrah, Mr. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner of the Police, the Hon. Ramprasad Mukerjee, Dr. Ansari, Santosh Kumar Bose, Bijay Kumar Bose, Abdul Matin Chowdhury, Mla Tr. Phookhan, Gajanand Birla, J Chowdhary and Maulvi Majibar Rahaman. The procession made a halt opposite residence of Bidhan Chandra Roy Secretary of the Reception Committee who along with several ladies garlanded Pundit Motilal and wished him all success.

WORKERS AND PEASANT CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The first All-India Conference of Workers and Peasants was held to-day at Albert Hall under the presidentship of Mr.

(Continued on next page.)

CANVASSING SUPPORT FOR SIMON TROUPE!

—:o:—

ASSAM GOVERNOR'S LETTER TO DARBHANGA

SAFEGUARD AGAINST PREDATORY LEGISLATION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

"Forward" publishes this morning "Facsimali" of a letter purported to have been written by Sir Laurie Hammond Governor of Assam, to the Maharajah of Durbhanga. Under the heading "Canvassing Support for the Commission from Government House, Shillong" the letter states, "I should imagine that your influence is considerable greater than his (Mr. T. C. Goswamy's) and that leading zemindars will realise that, without some safeguards as to rash and predatory legislation, their position must be very precarious".

He gives an instance of section 50 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and proceeds, "Unless you have some safeguard either in the shape of an Upper House or in the veto of the Governor, such predatory legislation may come with a rush in an effort to collect votes".

Continuing Sir Laurie Hammond says that so far as he could see the only people able to suggest a fair and equitable safeguards would be the Royal Commission He quite sympathises with those who support the popular cause but when that support took the form of suicide it was, in his opinion, time to drop it. Proceeding the letter says that if he (the writer) were a landlord he should recognise that land was the main support of the country and concludes that if Zemindars do not stand solidly together in support of their own cause, nobody else will help them. —A. P.

A NICKEL COMBINE

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PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Lord Melchett has announced that a provisional agreement has been signed between the international Nickel Company of Canada and the Mond Nickel Company, by which the former offier to exchange the latter's Share Capital for their own issues The Capital involved at the present market prices approximates 120 million sterling.

The Canadian Nickel industry accounts for over 80 per cent of the world output and practically these two companies will be in the hands of the new company which wil be a canadian one—Reuter Special.

LANCASHIRE MILLS

—:o:—

SERIOUS HITCH IN AMALGAMATION SCHEME

BANKS AND LONDON FINANCIERS HESITATE

LONDON, Dec. 21.

A serious hitch due to the attitude of the London banks has been reached in the creation on the Lancashire Textile Corporation Limited which intended to amalgamate cotton mills and restore the prosperity of Lancashire. The financial interests in London are prepared to sponsor the Amalgamation to the extent, it is reported, of £2,000,000 but the banks who are the virtual owners of the amalgamating mills are hesitating. On the contrary Manchester banks are eager to assist and it is possible that an appeal may be made to the Government.—Reuter.

RAJA OF PANAGAL

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OOTY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S SORROW

OOTACAMUND, Dec. 21.

The Ootacamund Municipal Council at its meeting yesterday adopted a resolution placing on record its deep regret at the death of the Rajah of Panagal and requesting the Chairman to convey its sense of sorrow to the members of the Rajah's famiiy and the Justice Party which he led so well". The meeting was then adjourned. The Chairman also directed that the Municipal office and the Municipal Institutions be closed to-day as a mark of respect to the late Rajah of Panagal.—A. P.

BRITISH LEGATION CUT OFF

—:o:—

LULL IN JALALABAD AREA

PESHAWAR, Dec. 21.

The rebels do not appear to be making any headway in the vicinity of Kabul. The landline to Quetta via Kandhar is working fairly satisfactorily, but the wireless is liable to prolonged interruptions. The British Legation, however, is cut off from access to the city including the telegraph offices and the only means of communicating with it is by air. There appears to be a lull in the Jalalabad area, except that it has been reported that there has been further trouble in the Kunar Valley.—A. P.

A Socialist Republic for India

T. U. CONGRESS IN SESSION

General Strike Threatened in Case Trades Disputes Bill is Passed

JHARIA, Dec. 20.

The meeting of the Executive Council of the Trade Union Congress held to-day was very lively. The meeting lasted about nine hours, and several resolutions on the agenda were discussed at length. The proposal for the election of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the President of the Congress for the next year was opposed by a section of Communists from Madras and Bombay, who pressed the name of Mr. Kulkarni of Bombay for the Presidency. Pandit Jawaharlal was, however, elected by a majority.

T. U. C. AND AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL.

The Communist Group also endeavoured to get a resolution adopted in favour of affiliating the All-India Trade Union Congress to the Amsterdam Labour International but they were defeated.

On the question of the appointment of a deputation to take part in the deliberations of the All Parties' Convention at Calcutta on behalf of the Trade Union Congress, a section of members spoke against the Nehru Committee's Report and suggested that the Trade Union Congress should abstain from participating in the Convention as, in their view, the Nehru Report was based on the principle of Imperialism in a modified form.

PUT THE LABOUR'S VIEW POINT.

Mr. Chamanlal pressed for the appointment of a deputation for the Convention on the ground that the Trade Union Congress should join the Convention at least to express what Constitution was wanted by the labourers of the country.

President Daud expressed doubt as to the fruitfulness of the activities of such a deputation.

The Trade Union Congress resumed sitting Executive Council. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President of the Congress and Mr. N. M. Joshi, its Secretary, for the next year.

One of the resolutions at the T. U. C. Executive Council meeting favoured the holding of an Asiatic Labour Congress at Bombay.

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC FOR INDIA.

A deputation was appointed to go to the All Parties' Convention at Calcutta and place the demands of the Trade Union Congress namely the establishment of a Socialist Republic in India, free and compulsory education, Universal adult suffrage the non-enactment of repressive measures and freedom of speech.

Messrs Joshi and Daud were elected delegates to the Geneva Conference. Each of them would be assisted and accompanied by eight advisers.

The Congress reaffirmed its decision in favour of the Boycott of the Simon Commission.

TRADES DISPUTE BILL CONDEMNED.

The Trade Disputes Bill was condemned and a resolution was passed to the effect that if the Bill was passed a general strike would be organised and declared throughout India.

The Congress decided to collect a fund of Rs. 1 lakh in memory of Lala Lajpatrai to be named the Lala Lajpatrai Labour Fund and that the fund should be used for the furtherance of the Labour movement

Resolutions protesting against the arrest of Mr. Johnstone and the "refusal of Government to hold an independent enquiry into Lala Lajpat Rai's death" were also passed.

Several resolutions for the betterment of the conditions of labourers were carried.

The next session of the Congress will

WHAT THE STATES PEOPLE WANT

Plea For Constitutional Agency

PARAMOUNT POWER'S "ARBITRARY" RIGHTS

Memorandum of Indian States People to Butler Committee

The following is the text of the memorandum of the Executive Committee of the Indian States People's Conference to the Butler Committee:—

The Government of the States as at present functioning is, we venture to think, a valuable prerogative of the rulers of these States, whose business it is to see that their own powers and privileges are secure against the challenging agitation of their people for an effective voice in their administration. The manner in which this inquiry is being held has given rise to the belief that neither the Paramount Power nor the Princes desire to take the public into their confidence or, at least, to let the people of the States, who are vitally affected by the results of this inquiry, know fully its nature or purpose. The procedure adopted in the cognate inquiry relating to British India under the presidency of Sir John Simon and the open invitation which the Royal Commission have extended to all interests and classes to come and help them with an expression of their views, as contrasted with the procedure adopted by your Committee, have produced a very unfavourable impression regarding the latter throughout the Indian States and also in British India.

"STATE" INCLUDES THE PEOPLE.

In submitting this memorandum we have, therefore, been considerably embarrassed by these two circumstances. Apart from these considerations, we might also mention that the questionnaire issued by the Committee to the States would have given us an opportunity of acquainting ourselves with the full scope of this inquiry. This has been, however, denied us, with the result that we are not in a position to make an effective representation to the Committee on all points raised by the Princes. The interests of the people of the States or of the minor feudatories are not, and cannot be, in some of the matters now under discussion, identical with those of the rulers. The fact that opportunity to supplement our case by oral representations in support of our memorandum has been denied us has, therefore, placed us at a very serious disadvantage. If such an opportunity had been afforded us, we should have been in a position to elucidate the points mentioned in this memorandum by such explanations as might have been desired by the members of the Committee. The Committee would thus have been in a better position to appreciate and understand our points of view. We regret that the procedure adopted has given room for the complaint that an unnecessary and invidious distinction has been drawn between the people of the States and the Princes in the matter of presenting their case to the Committee.

PEOPLE AFFECTED BY MODIFICATION.

Having made these preliminary observations, we shall now proceed to state our case arising on the terms of reference to your Committee. At the outset we venture to express the opinion that, without straining the meaning of any word or phrase and without deviating from the natural course of interpretation, it is possible for the Committee under the terms of reference to deal with all material issues concerning the progress and welfare of the people of the Indian States. Though we are not satisfied with the terms of reference, which might have been much wider in their scope, we submit that the Committee should not either expand them or restrict them by an unwarranted interpretation of the language. It has been suggested in the Press and elsewhere that the people of the States have no 'locus standi' in this inquiry. It is possible that, during the course of the inquiry similar representations may have been made to this Committee. In fact, at a very early stage of its proceedings, the Committee took the view that it was not empowered "to deal with the relations between the Indian States and their subjects." This view has since been modified, and the Committee has permitted us to express our views on all matters arising within their terms of reference. To the [illegible] of the rule

the Paramount Power and the Indian States arising from treaties, engagements, Sanads usage, sufferance and other causes. It has been contended that the word "States" refers only to the rulers and not to the people of the States, and that this Committee can only hear the rulers in their own right or as representing the Government of their respective States. There is no justification for this restricted interpretation of the terms, and we desire to deal with this matter at once. The conception of a State as consisting only of the ruler for the time being is so opposed to all political theories that it is unnecessary to dilate at any length on the subject. The misunderstanding created in the States by the formulation of this view became so serious that His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner found it necessary to repudiate this suggestion in two recent public pronouncements. Speaking in June and September last, he said "that the term 'State' includes not the ruler alone, but the ruler, his Government and his subjects, which are all component parts of and all go to comprise the State." According to him, "if the independence of a State goes the subjects of that State forthwith lose their integrity and individuality. If the State gains fiscally, it is not only the Prince, but the Government and the subjects of the State gain most If the state loses in such matters, such loss is shared by the subjects with the Prince and the Government."

The people of the States are affected equally with, if not more vitally than, the Princes by the policies of the Government of India and the Paramount Power initiated without consultation and discussion with the States. The imposition of excise duties the prohibition of the manufacture of opium, the restrictions on the exploitation of industrial resources and on the importation of arms, and the manufacture of salt by private individuals, the restrictive conditions in regard to the manufacture and sale of liquor; these and other matters vitally affect the interests of the people of the States. The views urged by the rulers of the States are not necessarily those of the people in all these matters, and sometimes are in conflict with them. If, therefore, the word "State" in the first term of reference includes also the people of the States "as one of the three component parts" they are entitled as of right to a full hearing from this Committee on the matters within their terms of reference. The people are equally interested in the maintenance of such relations between the Paramount Power and the States as are justified or established by treaties and usage, and the integrity and independence of the States is as much their concern as that of the Princes. They are, therefore, vitally concerned in any change in these relations affecting the dignity and position of the States in the present polity of India. On this ground alone, apart from any others, we are entitled to place our views before the Committee and to be fully heard on all points raised by the Princes. We understand that the Princes now appearing before the Committee, through their counsel, contend that the relations between the Paramount Power and the States has adversely affected their position. We are not in a position, on account of the procedure adopted by the Committee, to express our views fully on the points raised by the Princes under this head. We contend that the present relations of the Paramount Power with the rulers of the States cannot be modified without the consent of the people.

RULERS AND THE PEOPLE.

As an instance of the serious consequences which would result by a modification of the existing position we should like to invite your attention to one or two points placed by the Princes before the Committee. It has reported that Sir Leslie Scott, the counsel for the Princes, referred to cases where the Paramount Power has intervened between the Princes and his subjects, and apparently contended that this intervention should cease hereafter, and that the action of the Paramount Power in this respect constitutes a grave violation of treaty rights. As the inquiry is being held 'in camera' we are unable to deal satisfactorily with the instances to which he referred, or with the arguments advanced by him. Under the present conditions, if a subject of a State is put into prison without charge or trial or without process of law, he can under the

KING'S TYNE BRIDGE SPEECH

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GRAMOPHONE RECORD FOR BRITISH MUSEUM

LAST PUBLIC UTTERANCE BEFORE ILLNESS

LONDON, Dec. 21.

By special permission of the King the Columbia Gramophone Company are issuing for private circulation the gramophone record of His Majesty's last public utterance before his illness, namely, his speech in opening the new Tyne Bridge. The record will be preserved in the British Museum.—Reuter.

NO APPRECIABLE CHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 21.

A bulletin issued at 11-30 a.m. says: The King passed a restful night. There is no appreciable change to be noted. The bulletin is signed by three doctors.—Reuter.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS

—:o:—

SESSION LASTS FOR HALF AN HOUR

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Council of State met at Buckingham Palace this morning.

All the six Counsellors of State the Queen the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Mr. Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Hailsham were present at the meeting which lasted less than half an hour. Sir Maurice Hankey (Clerk of the Council) was also present. —Reuter.

KING PASSES RESTFUL NIGHT

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 21.

A bulletin issued at 11-30 a.m. says: The King passed a restful night. There is no appreciable change in His Majesty's condition.—Reuter.

ROUTINE WORK TRANSACTED

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Council of State transacted routine business and settled certain matters arising from the adjournment of Parliament. —Reuter.

A GOOD SIGN OF RECOVERY

DOCTORS OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, Dec. 20.

It is officially announced at Buckingham Palace that as already two bulletins have been issued to-day no further bulletin is being issued to-night. The posisition continues to be satisfactory.

A GOOD SIGN.

This is the first day since the King was taken ill that no night bulletin has been issued, and it can be read as a good sign. After Drs. Howitt and Woods had called at the Palace and administered the Ray Therapy treatment, Dr. Hewett was joined in consultation by Lord Dawson, and Drs. Rolleston Buzzard and Rigby. Five were together for an hour and a half, and all left at 8-30 p.m. except Sir Stanley Hewett.

DOCTORS' OPTIMISM.

The doctors' discussions regarding the future line of treatment which began in the afternoon were continued in the evening. The light ray treatment will be continued. Doctors are now more optimistic regarding the ultimate outcome of the struggle. The atmosphere at the Palace to-night was much more hopeful. If the King continues to make an uninterrupted progress during next few days a different phase of illness will definitely have been reached. Until this step forward is taken a set-back may still occur, but the continued improvement reported during the last three days gives reason to hope that this is not likely.

GREAT WEAKNESS PERSISTS.

Reuter is reliably informed that the King is nearing, but has not yet reached, a state where complete confidence can be felt. The Condition is still one of great weakness, but the exhaustion mentioned in the afternoon's bulletin is not now so pronounced as it has been in the last few days and while exhaustion continues it is much less acute.—Reuter.

M. KANJI AND CO.

—:o:—

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Messrs. M. Kanji & Co., the well known indegenous Insurance firm of Bombay, completed the twentyfifth year of its existence on Friday. The Silver Jubilee was celebrated in the offices of the firm at Cowasji Patel Street the same evening with great 'eclat'. Mr. Motilal Kanji and other members of the firm were "at home" to a large number of constituents and Agents of the Company. The firm is represented by Agents in various parts of India and many of them came down to Bombay to participate in the function.

The function terminated with a group photograph and refreshments. Before the party broke up Mr. Motilal Kanji and other partners of the firm were the receiptients of hearty felicitations.

Amraoti.—A motor accident occurred here on the evening of the 18th instant when a car driven by Mr Neilson, District Superintendent of Police, Amraoti collided with another while turning curve. Mr. Neilsons car was badly damaged while the

MR. RAEJI JAILED

—:o:—

GETS 6 MONTHS HARD UNDER SEC. 153 A

APPEAL TO BE MADE

SURAT, Dec. 21.

Judgement was delivered this morning by Mr. Taylor, Special Magistrate in the case against Dr. M. M. Raeji, President of the Surat Hindu Mahasabha. The Magistrate found the accused guilty under section 153 (A) I. P. C. of creating ill feeling between two classes of His Majesty's subjects and sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment.

Outside the court Hindus collected and shouted "Hindu Dharm ko jai" and Raeji was garlanded and photographed. He has applied for a copy of the judgement as he wants to make an appeal and apply to the Sessions Court for bail.—A. P.

HOLBORN'S CHRISTMAS TRADE RUINED

—:o:—

NIGHTMARE CONDITION'S CONTINUE

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Nightmare conditions still prevail at Holborn the devastation is accentuated by squads of workmen operating pneumatic drills to unearth the pipes accompanied by intermittent underground rumblings the here and there crimson and yellow fire issuing in leaping pillars from the fissures in the roadway.

Melancholy groups of inhabitants are disaster which has ruined their Christmas trade. A few optimists have reopened their shops notwithstanding the fact that the public are not permitted to approach them.

The Opthalmic Hospital near by is practically without fires and steam and gas operations are impossible the patients are fed on tinned foods the Princes Theatre is bemoaning the loss of 7,000 sterling for each cancelled performance.—Reuter Special.

HOLBORN STREETS TO GO WITHOUT LIGHTS FOR DAYS

—:o:—

WRECKAGE TO PROPERTY WORTH £200,000

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The wreckage in High Holborn is estimated at £2,00,00,00. Roads, sewers and other underground services accounting for £50,000. Many gangs were employed throughout the night on the very hazardous job of boring through gas-impregnated earth to seal the leakages. The air is heavily laden with nauseating fumes and great tongues of flame leaping through darkness where escaping gas is allowed to burn in order to avoid further explosions of gas elsewhere are hissing incessantly. It will be some time before the street lights are restored and roads reopened for traffic.—Reuter's Special.

NEW "HINDU" EDITOR CONVICTED

—:o:—

13 MONTHS' R. I. AND RS, 5000 FINE

SURAT, Dec. 21.

The Sessions Judge Mr. D. D. Cooper to day delivered judgment in the case against the Editor Mr. Chimanlal Joshi, and the printer Mr. Ambelal Desai of the local weekly "Hindu" and convicted both under section 292 and 295 A for publishing obscene articles which would outrage the religious feelings of Mahomedans. All the three articles in question were found to be offensive to the spirit of both sections. The printer was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for each of the three articles, the sentences to run concurrently. The Editor was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' further imprisonment in respect of the first article. For the second article he was given four months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine failing which further four months and in respect of the third article, three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine in default 3 months' further imprisonment. The judge ordered the sentences to run consecutively making 13 months and Rs. 5,000.

The Court room was overcrowded.—A. P.

V. J. T. STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A notice was put on the 28th afternoon practically asking the students of the Sanitary Engineers Department to do the work of the coolies. The students are already compelled to sweep their desks and workshop floors, and as if this not enough, now the head of the department asks them to take back to the furnace the pots of the cold sodder. This has caused great resentment amongst the V. J. T. students. If a student is burnt he is now entitled, I presume, to claim heavy damages under the "Workmen's Compensation Act" for he is treated as a cooly of the Department.

The Board of Trustees should be held directly responsible for any such accident towards the students under their charge. There are about more than a dozen coolies in the Department and I wonder why the boys should be humiliated in this manner? Do the students come to learn their lessons or to do the work of coolies? Yours

MYSTERIOUS POSTERS ON WALLS AT LAHORE

—:o:—

Do They Emanate From Saunders Murderer?

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS FILED

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

An urgent petition for a writ of 'habeas corpus' has been filed in the High Court on behalf of Virindra (son of Mahesh Krishna), Mehta Anandkishore and Hariram Sethi—A. P.

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

MYSTERIOUS POSTERS.

Posters were found this morning affixed to the walls of Lohari and Shahalmi Gates purporting to be from the murderer of Saunders and Charansingh offering a reward of Rs. 5,000 for his own apprehension in addition to any reward that might be offered by Government. He further states that his thirst for blood is still unquenched, and that he proposes to remain at Lahore for five days more. He adds that he had no desire to murder Charansingh.—A. P.

C. I. D. AND BAIL APPLICATION

—:o:—

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

The bail application of fourteen persons arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Saunders was heard by Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge.

C. I. D. REPORT.

The prosecution produced Mr. Jenkins, Superintendent of Police, C. I. D., who made a statement regarding each accused and said regarding seven of them that he had information which he was not prepared to divulge to the effect that they were concerned in the affair and he believed that if they were let out there was a danger of a similar outrage. Regarding five others he stated that he had no information beyond that they were associates of those concerned in the crime. Regarding the remaining two he could not say anything, not knownig that their bail applications were pending to-day.

JUDGE PASSES ORDERS.

The Judge passed orders ordering the release on a bail in the sum of Rs. 25,000 each in the case of the last two groups on the ground that nothing definite had been alleged. These, later on, could apply for the cancellation of their bail. As regards the first group of seven, namely, Vir Indra, Hariram Sethi, Santram, Chaddha Dhanwantri, Mohammad Azam, Kedarnath Sargal and Hansraj Vohra he deferred passing orders on their applications pending further evidence regarding their culpability being placed before him till the 3rd January.—A. P.

CLOTHING AND BEDDING

—:o:—

JUDGE ORDERS SUPPLY

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

In the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Skemp an urgent petition for a writ of 'habeas corpus' was filed on behalf of Vir Indra, Hariram Sethi and Anandkishore asking for bail and allowing supply of private food and clothing and interviews with counsel and relatives. After hearing the arguments of the counsel the Judge ordered the supply of clothing and bedding, but reserved further orders till to-morrow pending the orders of the Sessions Judge on their bail applications.—A. P.

THE FIRST SOUND STEP

—:o:—

SIGNING OF ANGLO-CHINESE TREATY

NEW ERA IN SINO-ENGLISH RELATION

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The signature of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty at Nanking is authoritatively described in London as the first step in putting Anglo-Chinese relations on a sound basis and as opening a new era in it. This is also described as the first opportunity to put into operation the very liberal British policy towards China announced some time ago.—Reuter.

RIGHT ROYAL WELCOME TO PT. NEHRU

Sohan Singh Josh of Amritsar. About 200 persons attended the Sikh element being large among those present were Bana Gurdit Singh of Koma Gata Maru fame, Sardars Mangal Singh, Sardul Singh, Mr. Pairakhan, Mr. Ryne, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Nimbkar and Mr. Joglekar.

A number of messages were read from Labour organisations. Mr. Potter Wilson sent greetings stating the Workers' Welfare League hoped for the unity of workers and peasants. Sardar Hari Singh, General Secretary, the Punjab Young India Association, regretted that young men from the Punjab were debarred from attending the Conference as a large number of them were arrested.

Mr. P. Dinda, Barrister, Chairman, Reception Committee, denounced the Trade Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill as they were meant to suppress the working-class movement. He impressed need for organisation and affiliation with the League against Imperialism.

Sardar Sohan Singh in his presidential address asked them to ignore the Simon Commission. He urged the policy of nationalisation to organise the party to fight the elections.

BOUND FOR CALCUTTA CONGRESS

—:o:—

The four-o'clock Calcutta Mail from Bombay on Friday carried a contingent of Congress delegates from the city.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel with a party of his followers started for Calcutta by this train. They herd reserved second class berths and a large number of his admirers had come to the station to see the Bardoli "Hero" off. A party of Bombay's Labour Leaders went by this train including Mr. Nimbkar, Mr. C. G. Shah and Mr. Randive. Miss Bachuben Lotwalla, Editor of the "Hindustan and Prajmitra" was also one of the prominent passengers of the Mail bounr for Calcutta.

TREATY SIGNED

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Shanghai.—The Anglo-Chinese Treaty was signed under festive conditions, when [illegible] of the future relations was [illegible] and Dr.

INSOLVENCIES AND LIQUIDATIONS

—:o:—

INEVITABLE OUTCOME OF 18D. RATIO

MR. MADAN ON GOVT. POLICY

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

"Insolvencies and liquidations" were the inevitable outcomes of the policy of 18d. ratio and that the future was bright for those who were entering upon textile undertakings on the basis of 18d. per Rupee was the opinion expressed by Mr. B. F. Madon, Chairman of Brabhat Mills, Ltd., at the statutory meeting of the Company held this afternoon.

Discussing the future before the textile industry, Mr. Madon said:—

"There are people to-day who are unable to see any bright future for the Bombay mill industry, but I do not agree with them. I am strongly of opinion that what we see to-day is largely due to the Government's action in the past 6 or 7 years which culminated in raising the sterling value of the Rupee from 16d. to 18d. and fixing it there by Statute. Neither the Government nor their supporters attached much importance to the serious effect that the rise in the value of the Rupee was bound to have on the commerce and industry of the country and the view was freely expressed that such effects would only be very temporary and that necessary 'readjustments' would be completed after which no one would be any worse off than before. I am afraid many of those who supported this policy had not the faintest idea that these 'readjustments' would mean insolvency and liquidations for many of the concerns that had been built up under 16d. ratio. It is this that we see happening all round us to-day, but the men who have suffered and are suffering by this 'readjustment' are proprietors and shareholders of concerns that have been compelled to go into liquidations. Those who like ourselves buy such properties at to-day's knock-out values will get their concerns already readjusted to the 18d. ratio and ought to do well after other necessary readjustments, namely, that of wages of Labour in mill industry is also accomplished."

LIBERAL FEDERATION

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Rao Bahadur Kale, Rao Bahadur Kelkar, Sir S. H. Chitnavis, Mr. A. P. Sen, Rai Rajeswar Bali and Thakur Rajendra Singh have among others signified their intention of attending the Liberal Federation

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who leaves for Calcutta to-day, Mr. Chintamani and Pundit Hirdayanath Kunzru will participate in the proceedings on their return from Allahabad the National Con-

KHADI-THE PRICE OF LIBERTY

Mirabai Narrates How She was Converted to Cult of Charkha

"GONE GANDHI MAD"

"Wish I Could Impart to You the Horror of Mill Cloth"

Under the auspices of the Tilak Vidyalaya Winter Lectures, Shrimati Mirabai (Miss Slade) of Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, read an interesting paper on her experiences of khadi to a large audience at the Tilak Vidyalaya compound during last week. • Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presided on the occasion.

Shrimati Mirabai siad:—

"When I was asked to come here and lecture to you on khadi, I at first begged to be excused, for I am wholly unaccustomed to making speeches, and I felt quite unfit for this kind or honour. But then my conscience began to trouble me. Night and day I saw in my mind the poverty-stricken peasants, in whose villages I have lately been spending my time. I kept thinking of those mute and humble masses, and especially of the cruelly underfed and under-clothed peasants of Behar, the very sight of whom cuts one to the heart, and their silent appeal has forced me to come to you. When once one has seen the condition of those toiling innocent millions, who are powerless to speak for themselves, how can one refuse to plead on their behalf ?

HORROR OF MILL CLOTH.

But how can I manage to touch your hearts as mine has been touched? How can I impart to you that horror of all mill cloth which I myself feel. I will try to share with you my own experiences so far as they have gone, and pray God to help me to open your hearts.

I am, of course, addressing myself not so much to those who are already devoted khadi wearers, as to those of you who are still doubters.

FED UP WITH WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

During the 33 years that I lived in the West, I became gradually more and more restless. The civilisation with which I was surrounded seemed to me false, and I felt as if everything were going wrong in human society. I saw people inventing more and more machines for the reduction of labour, and at the same time crying out against the ever-increasing unemployment. I saw people deploring the unhappiness of the poor, and yet trying to help them to want more and more material and artificial belongings.

The orthodox Christian religion, also, had never given me any comfort, and I felt like a person wandering in the desert. The War came, and with it a still greater disillusionment of Western civilisation. But the day arrived when Gandhiji's writings came into my hands.

GANDHI-MAD.

As I read them my whole being filled with light, and, from that moment, I had but one desire but one passion, and that was to serve the cause of Mahatma Gandhi with all my heart and soul.

From the very first I had absolute conviction in the spinning wheel. It seemed to me the outward symbol of the great inner truth of Love and Non-violence. And every day that has gone by has reconfirmed me in that belief.

But how is it that so many of you do not see this simple thing? I suppose it is its very simplicity which baffles you.

I have looked at the question from the West and I now look at it in the East and all the time it has seemed to me as clear as day-light.

Here is India, a vast agricultural land, whose peasantry have lost practically half their normal occupation. The country has thus become the poorest in the world, with an average daily income of 1 anna 3 pice. Once she was the proud producer of the finest cotton goods the world has ever seen; to-day she is the pitiable slave of modern industrialism. Starving, unemployed and wearing, instead of her own strong home-spun materials, inferior mill-made cloth, which is forced on her by the capitalists of the world, especially those of the English Midlands.

THE PLIGHT OF THE RYOTS

The condition of the peasantry is becoming worse and worse. All parties both Indian and European have agreed that, if the country is to be saved, a supplementary industry must be given to the peasantry, at which they can employ themselves during the 5 to 6 months when there is no work for them in the fields.

We have, then, this settled fact—India is in a desperate condition and the only thing to save her is a supplementary home-industry for her agricultural masses. So the only question remaining is what that cottage industry should be. It must be one that can be set going on a vast scale without any huge capital outlay. It must be one that is within the capacity of the simplest men, women and children. It must be one which produces something which is required by all. It must be one which is independent of monsoon conditions. It must be one which can be carried on in the peasants' own cottage and it must be one which can be taken up and put down at any moment in accordance with the fluctuations of agricultural work.

Gandhiji, having thought on this question night and day with all the fervour of his love for the poor, has come to the conclusion that the production of handspun and handwoven cloth, the art of which is still latent in the masses and which was once the backbone of their economic strength, is the one industry which fulfils all these conditions. I, so far, am unable to see any flaw in his argument.

DAWNING OF TRUTH.

It is some four years ago when I first grasped this great truth. I was living in Paris at the time. I shortly afterwards went to London, and there I immediately took up the study of carding spinning and weaving. In Europe, there being no raw cotton available, I had to do my work with wool, but nevertheless it taught me much. After a time, I returned to Paris—there I was not able to find any weaving school at which to work, but I bought a little old French spinning wheel in a second-hand shop, and spun on it in my room every day. People of course laughed a me and said how could I imagine that this little wheel can possibly solve the problem of India's 300,000,000 enclaved and starving masses. But I laughed back and said: 'I have no doubts about it myself and what is more I fully believe that some day you good people will be crying out for the wheel in Europe too.'

HER ASHRAM EXPERIENCE.

When I came to India and settled down to work in Sabarmati Ashram, my convictions only became stronger and stronger. The more I saw of Gandhiji, the more I saw of India, the more I saw of the Khadi movement, the brighter became my joy and satisfaction in the ideal of the spinning wheel. After some two and a half years spent in the Sabarmati Ashram and other National Institutions I started out last September, on a tour of the khadi centres. And what I have seen during these three months, has been, for me, like adding oil to the flame of my enthusiasm.

Let me share with you something of what I have seen.

First I went to Rajputana—to a district far away from the railway—50 miles in a motor car and then a journey of some 6 hours on camels. And, there, surrounding the little town of Bijolia, I visited a group of villages where the peasants have become entirely self-supporting in the matter of cloth owing to the tireless effort of the khadi worker who is living there.

For two days I went from village to village talking to the peasant and entering the cottages and looking at their work. Everywhere I was greeted by smiling faces and the same happy story of how, thanks to Jethalalbhai, they can now make all their own clothes from cotton grown in their own fields How they no longer incur debts every year as they used to do, when they were obliged to buy their cloth from the bazar and how their own strong khadi lasted them practically twice as long as the mill cloth. With pride the men would show their thick home-spun jackets, and the women their gay red and yellow saris, and tell one how everything had been manufactured at home from the raw cotton to the dying and printing of the smartest saries.

On the second day we held a meeting in one of the villages to which the peasants came in from the surrounding countryside. In all some 800 men and women gathered together, every one of them clad in purest home-made khadi from head to foot, strong self-dependent happy people.

Madan Mohan Malaviya's presidency.

MAKE MANCHESTER MANUFACTURER TREMBLE.

And that is the result of re-awakening that home industry of the spinning wheel. Next I visited the mountain district of Almorah to see the spinning and weaving in wool which is being revived there. And after that I went to the U. P. I went first to the Gandhi Ashram at Meerut and there I saw khadi of every design and colour beautifully woven by the local village weavers. From there I went to Hapur and visited the surrounding villages. Spinning and weaving are still remembered throughout the districts and with sufficient funds for organising, and a public who would buy goods instead of mill-cloth, that part of the country could become a magnificent production centre such as would make the Manchester cotton merchants tremble with fear The production is already good, but it is absolutely nothing to what it could be, if only the public could once make up to a sense of national self-respect and proudly make a market for its homespun cloth.

I next went to Bihar. First to Muzzaffarpur, which is the headquarters of the All India Spinners' Association's Bihar Branch and then out into the villages to the North, where the spinning and weaving has been organised on a fairly large scale. In the khadi Bhandar at Muzzaffarpur I saw a wonderful variety of materials I was struck with the output of fine strong cloth and especially with the Khokti variety—amaturad coloured reddish brown cotton, which the Bihar peasants spin and weave with exquisite fineness and care.

Then I went to see the peasants at work in their own little homes, and it was there that I came face to face with the most cruel poverty—Bihar and Orissa though so lovely to look upon, are two of the most pitiable countries in the world to-day. Once upon a time they were the producers of some of the most valued cotton goods of India. Now in many parts of Bihar, the wretched people are struggling to subsist on tenant holdings of less than one acre, without any supplementary industry to help them through. But the ancient art of spinning and weaving has not yet been forgotten, and wherever the All India Spinners' Association has come with its organisation and its creation of markets, the poor people have sprung to life, and once more begun to & pure forth their beautiful art, which was on the verge of extinction an extenction which showed every sign of being followed by the extinction of the very people themselves.

But inspite of every effort the All India Spinners' Association has, as yet, only been able to touch a mere handful of the people; simply from want of public support.

How I wish every one of you would go to those villages, and see the condition of things with your own eyes. You are not cruel I know, but eyes have not yet been opened, and the result is you act as if your hearts were made of stone. Every inch of mill-cloth which you buy is a direct blow to the struggling masses of India.

From Bihar I came to Wardha. I shall now visit a few more centres and then return to Bihar, where I hope to spend some 3 months working amongst those humble peasants.

Just as U. P., Bihar could also be turned into a vertable rural C. P. I hear that the same thing is possible here too in Maharashtra. You do not realise what magnificent talent is lying dormant in the land. With it we could defy the exploiters of the world.

SAY PRICE OF LIBERTY.

In the employment of that talent lies the key to our prosperity and liberty. Without it we can hope for neither. Slavery is a ruinous price to pay for anything and yet many of us apparently think that elegant and cheap clothes are work that price. Liberty is cheap at any price—and yet so many of us grumble at the slight extra cost of pure home-made self-dependent khadi, which is the price we must pay for that Liberty. Remember too when you once begin to make a real market for khadi, its prices will automatically become cheaper and cheaper.

Freedom is ours if we will but grasp it. Not all the exploiters in the world will be able to keep us in bondage if once we can realise the inner strength of our 330,000,000 souls.

The meeting came to an end with an appeal to the labourer [illegible] khadi, which was delivered by the chairman Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

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ATTENTION!

The CONTINENTAL ADVERTISING CO., LAHORE, have pleasure in announcing the public that their manager, while on tour, will be in Bombay from December 19th to December 31st 1928. During this time he will stay at GREAT PUNJAB HOTEL, Jer Mahal Dhobi Talao, Bombay. Businessmen, interested in Punjab and Delhi Provinces should either please call or write at the above address. All advice free and without obligation.

KHADDAR-FREEMAN'S LIVERY

PROVIDES NO EXCUSE FOR EVEN MOST FASTIDIOUS

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OPENED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The Industrial Exhibition organized under the auspices of the Indian National Congress was opened this evening by Dr. M A. Ansari, this being the first function connected with this year's session of the Congress. Mr. Naliniranjan Sircar, Secretary of the Exhibition, described it as a centre of education in respect not only of industries, but of health and agriculture. He regretted that Government, instead of giving help, placed obstacles in the way of the organisers of the Exhibition.

"FREEMAN'S LIVERY."

Dr. Ansari laid stress on the Khaddar Section of the Exhibition. He averred that the quantity, quality, and price of Khaddar produced in India left no excuse, not even for the most fastidious, for abstaining from wearing what he called the "Freeman's Livery."—A. P.

MADRAS BEACH MOTOR TRAGEDY

HIGH COURT JUDGE ADMITS APPEAL

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

In the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Jackson heard the revision petition and bail application moved on behalf of Lt. Collett who was convicted and sentenced by the second Presidency Magistrate to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in connection with the Beach motor tragedy. The Counsel for the accused submitted there were series of irregularities in the case which would show that the accused had been convicted not after a regular trial but on prejudice. He characterised the examination of Mrs. Collett as a court witness after the defence arguments were over to prove the statement made by her at the inquest as most irregular. He contended that no statement made at the inquest should be used in evidence against the accused unless it was substantially corroborated. Further in the present case the Magistrate disbelieved a major portion of the evidence including that of Mr. Abbas Ali Khan, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

His Lordship admitted the appeal and granted bail, the accused being asked to execute a bond of Rs. 500 and furnishing two sureties for a like amount. —A. P.

COCHIN HARBOUR

WIDTH OF CHANNEL TO BE REDUCED TO 450

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

The authorities of the Cochin Harbour are considering the revised estimates for making the harbour Channel 450 feet wide instead of 600 feet, as originally proposed. It is now proposed also to make it deeper and take it out further into the sea. It is stated that experience has shown that it is quite easy for a ship to enter the harbour through a channel of the width now proposed.—A. P.

SPECIAL FARES BETWEEN LONDON AND CALCUTTA

NEW VENTURE OF P AND O. S. N. CO.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The P. and O. S. N. Co. announce that steamers "Nagoya," "Nankin", "Nellore" and "Novara" are being converted into one-class ships for the conveyance of passengers on special fares between London and Calcutta. They will be placed successively in such service beginning with S. S. "Novara" on January 19th, after which the new service will be continued at intervals of four weeks.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Statistics of India's foreign sea-borne trade in November show that the total imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 2,320 lakhs and the total exports, including re-exports, to Rs. 2,832 lakhs. The net imports of private treasure during the month under report amounted to 264 lakhs, and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was 263 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of remittances of funds was minus 408 lakhs.—A. P.

AMERICAN DRAMATIST DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 20.

New York—The death is announced of the dramatists Hartley Manners.—Reuter.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

The Indian Philosophical Congress resumed sitting to-day. At the sectional meetings held in the afternoon, papers were read on [illegible] were read. A. P.

INDIA'S ART IDEALS

(Continued from Page 8).

secret of music, which I found out one day when I was studying at the conservatoire with my master, Andre Gedalge. I was showing him some vast symphonic plan or other and he said to me:

"Just write for me eight measures that can be played without any accompaniment."

"Melody is thus our aim and greatest ambition. It alone will allow us to work by our imagination and yet keep close to the tradition which we feel to be ours."

How much more important is the realization of true melody for Hindu musicians. Written scores can never convey the full musical meaning of the *Ragas*. Such can only be acquired from oral instruction. Musical formulas are but the merest outlines of melody. They convey only the essential basic technic, and nothing of the subtle beauty of music which the Hindu musician liberates only from within. When he has mastered the melodic and rhythmic formulas, when he has translated the oral traditions imparted by his guru into a musical experience which becomes the very essence of his own being, only then is he a true musician and a creator of music.

VITALITY OF HINDU MUSIC.

The attempt to write the subtlety of Hindu music into scores or notations usurps the functions of oral teaching and memory training, and will in time rob the art of the vitality by which it lives. To argue that a universal musical language is necessary is as futile as to try to convert the world to one religion or one language. Neither is desirable.

Rudimentary music, theory and the mnemonics of instrumental music and *tal* should be written down in the Hindu manner, for purposes of record and to aid the memory only. But the advanced and intricate technique of Hindu music should be taught only by the master musician, at whose feet the *chela* should learn his art.

Vocal music has always been of first importance in India, because the human voice was considered a divine instrument having the energizing motive force or soul fire. Certainly, the voice is able to express the gamut of human emotion more divinely than any other instrument. Singing is more than music; it is the expression of the emotional depth and internal vigor of the individual and involves a full psychological and physical release.

A PERFECT INSTRUMENT.

The Hindus were doubtless the first race to perfect the vocal art, and to realize in their sacred chants and later through the *Ragas*, the highest fulfillment of the true art of singing.

If there is to-day any living testimony to the high vocal attainment of the past, it is the beautiful Tambura—the perfect instrument for the singer. Who but an adept could have fashioned it? It brings the sense of peace and repose so essential to natural and free vocal expression. It gives the power of liberation to the voice by its sonorous reiteration. It is the sea of sound in which the tones of the singer rise and fall like waves, and glide one into another. And it is the only instrument by which the singer should practice and perfect his art.

ALL-INDIA COTTON FORECAST

INCREASE OF 8 PER CENT. IN 1928-29

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20

The third All-India cotton forecast for 1928-29 shows that the total area sown amounts to 24,992,000 acres, as against 23,182,000 acres, the revised estimate at this time last year, or an increase of eight per cent. The total estimated yield is 5,996,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 5,486,000 bales, the revised estimate at the corresponding date last year, or an increase of nine per cent. Weather conditions have not been quite favourable. The present condition and prospects of the crop appear to be fairly good.

RICE FORECAST.

The second All-India rice forecast for 1928-29 shows that the totalarea reported under the crop is 79,258,000 acres, as against 75,207,000 acres, the revised figure at this time last year, or an increase of five per cent. Weather conditions have been generally favourable, and the present condition of the crop is good.

INDIGO CROP.

A general memorandum on the indigo crop of 1928-29 shows that the total area under the crop is estimated at 66,700 acres, which is 10 per cent. above the area under the crop last year. The total yield of dye is estimated at 12,600 cwts., (18,800 factory maunds) as against 11,300 cwts. (16,900 maunds) last year, or an increase of 11 per cent. —A. P.

Lobito Bay.—Captain Brewer was released on December 12th on completion of

£ 50,000 DAMAGE

NOBODY KILLED: 9 INJURED

LONDON, Dec. 20.

It is estimated that damage amounting to £50,000 has been done to roadways alone as a result of the gas-explosions mentioned earlier.

The marvellous fact is that apparently nobody was killed though nine were injured in the upheaval at High Holborn. There were a series of explosions as the gas-mains went up in rapid sequence damaging buildings like earthquake of an air-raid shaking the district and leaving two billowing gas-fires followed by an unparalleled traffic hold-up. A five-storeyed building suddenly caught fire, from bottom to top, the flames leaping from every window and from the cavernous cracks in the roadway accompanied by intermittent explosions. People were cleared out of the surrounding buildings.—Reuter's Special.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Following the police warning residents, last evening, as a precautionary measure evacuated Holborn, the explosion area, in view of the danger of further explosions. Miles of streets are in darkness, and houses empty, inhabitants having found lodgings with friends. A huge jet of flame is still burning at the spot where the fire started. There were periodic minor explosions in the evening and fresh holes have appeared on the road. Firemen and the gas company's officials are frenziedly working to light hastily the erected arc lamps and are sealing gas-pipes to prevent the spread of flames. Fire-engines are standing by with hoses ready fixed to water-mains. Police have prohibited smoking and the striking of matches in the streets surrounding the affected area.—Reuter's Special.

AMELIORATING WORKERS' LOT

PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

The Council of Representatives of the Labour Union has resolved authorising its secretary to take steps for reducing the hours of work in Baroda State from 12 to 10 hours.

SWEEPERS' GRIEVANCES.

The Labour Union had demanded on behalf of sweepers an increase of Rs. 3 in the wages which the Municipality has granted. The Labour Union has now resolved to request the municipality to give the increase to the Union for being devoted for a redemption of the debt of the sweepers.

GUJARAT GINNING MILL STRIKE.

The strike in the Gujarat Ginning Mill continues. The mill authorities have replied to the letter of the Secretary of the Labour Union for submitting the dispute to arbitration. They state that there can be no arbitration when the men have gone on strike. However they have faith in the permanent board of arbitrators consisting of Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas and they cannot submit the dispute to anybody except Mahatma Gandhi. It seems that the Labour Union has suggested the name of Kaka Kalelkar in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi who has gone to Calcutta.—A. P.

AMATEUR STAGE ACTIVITY AT BANDRA

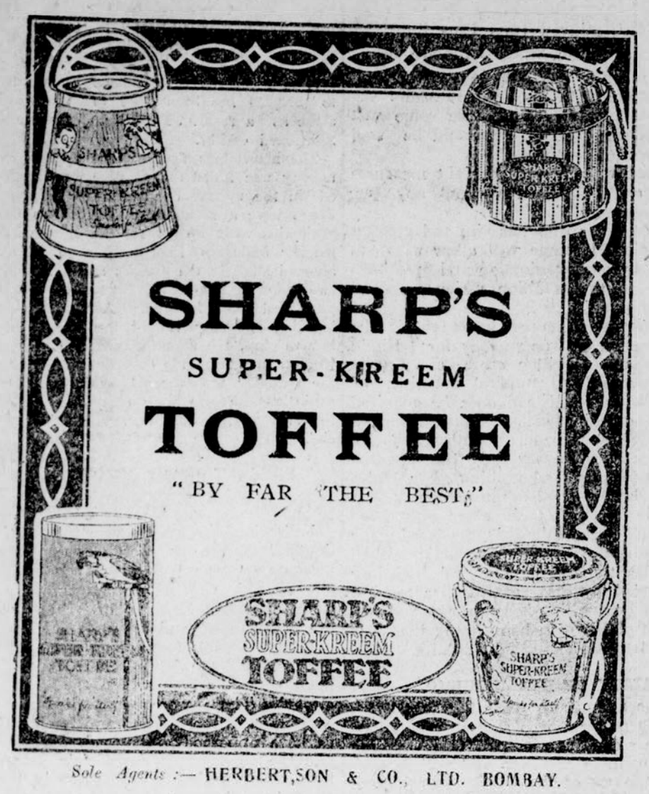
(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 20.

Under the auspices of the Bandra Amateur Dramatic Association a play "Christians to the Lions" was staged at the St. Andrew's School Hall on Sunday the 16th December 1928 at 6-30 P.M. in aid of the St. Aloysius's Building Fund. Mr. S.M. Bharucha Collector of the Bombay Subburban District Presiding. Great praise is due to the Director the Rev. Fr. D'Abreo' Vicar of Mount Carmel Church and Mr. J.P. D'Mello the stage Manager who were responsible in a large measure for the success of the programme. It would be invidious to mention in particular any names amongst the performers when all did their parts so splendidly. Nero represented by Mr. Max Faria was well executed; Poppaea the Empress represented by Miss Mary Fobler was well rendered; Marcus Nero's most trusted Officer acted by Mr. Adrian Pereira was well performed and Tigillinius another officer acted by Mr. Crecy Pereira was also well performed: Claudio a drunken guest represented by Mr. Tom D'Lima elicited roars of laughter by his antics; Lydia acted by Miss Evelyn Esperance was rendered to life and won applause; Rufanus a Christian represented by Master Gregory Alvares performed his part naturally and elicited much sympathy. Mr. Bharucha the Collector at the close of the play complimented the organisers and performers upon their excellent play and called upon the public of Bandra to support liberally the cause of St. Aloysius' School Building Fund a most worthy cause as it was carrying education to the masses the most elementary need of India.

London.—The Air Ministry announce that Sir Hugh Trenchard is resigning with effect from January 1st, 1930.—Reuter.

London.—Parliament [illegible]



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Influenza, Colds, Fever	in 24 hours.

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35117. Miss F. L., of Shipley, Yorkshire, writes: "The tablets have been splendid. I have not had a dizzy attack or a headache since taking them. I'll never be without them. I'd rather be without food."
3550. R. G. E., of Dalston, London, writes: "I have suffered the most awful pains in my chest and stomach. I bought a bottle of Yeast-Vite, took two tablets at ten minutes to five, and by three minutes past five I was absolutely free from pain. The results were marvellous."
35510. Mrs. H. H., of Atherton, Nr. Manchester, writes: "Have been a sufferer for several years with spasms, stomach trouble and severe headaches. I was recommended to try your famous tablet, and after the first two doses I found instant relief."
35507. F. W. D. N., a London 'Bus Driver, of Shepherd's Bush, writes: "I don't think there are many people who have suffered more than I. I could not sleep or even have a meal without having to get up and walk about in agony with hæmorrhoids. I took a course of Yeast-Vite's and they started to ease me, and I have not had or felt anything for over two years. I am a London 'bus driver, and have not known how to sit on a 'bus at times. I think Yeast Vite's are splendid."

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WHAT THE STATES PEOPLE WANT.

(Continued from page 10.)

aware that there is no legal way of getting him out. There is nothing like a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' for the production of the person detained before a duly constituted judicial tribunal or to compel the authorities detaining him to bring him to trial. Several instances of persons so detained in various States have been brought to light now and then. Their relatives have brought the relevant facts to the notice of the Government of India. Sometimes they have been released on account of diplomatic action taken by political agents under the orders of the Government of India.

Again, there are a number of cases where the property of private individuals has been confiscated under the orders of the ruler, or held under attachment for years. There is no remedy against the State, and sometimes the Jagirs and other properties of feudatories and others have been so attached and confiscated. The only remedy now available is an appeal to the Government of India, which has sometimes proved effective, and which in many cases has formed a subject of correspondence between the State and the Paramount Power. We can multiply instances where individual citizens have undergone great suffering and hardship through the unjustifiable and arbitrary acts of the rulers of the States. If, as is now contended by the Princes, the Paramount Power should desist from taking any remedial action in these cases the subjects of the States will be entirely at the mercy of the rulers. The principle that there is no wrong without a remedy has no application in most of the States. In these circumstances we venture to think that the modification of the existing relations between the Paramount Power and the Princes is not solely their concern, but also that of the people of the States who are very seriously affected thereby. On all these grounds we beg to urge that the people of the States should have the fullest possible opportunity not only of placing their views before this Committee or any other authority that may have to deal with this question, but also that they should have notice of any suggested modifications of the present relations between the Paramount Power and the States as established by treaties and the political practice of all these years before the contemplated changes are effected.

GOOD GOVERNMENT AND TREATY RIGHTS.

We now come to a most important aspect of this inquiry. The fundamental contention of the Princes is that the political practice superimposed upon their treaty rights has led to considerable encroachments on and frequent infringements of those rights. They look to the Paramount Power to implement the pledges, and the various rights secured to their States by treaties should be ensured to them and consistently respected. Judging from reports in the Press, they have led voluminous evidence, giving instances where the Paramount has encroached upon their position so as prejudicially to affect their interests. They have also referred to the initiation of large policies by the Government of India affecting the economic and financial position of their States. Your Committee has been asked to make recommendations that you may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment. Apparently they wish to have the whole position reviewed with a view to a more satisfactory definition of their rights and privileges in relation to the Paramount Power. On behalf of the people of the States we are equally anxious to bring to the notice of your Committee that the Princes, under the very treaties on which they rely, and by the constant development of political doctrine and usage, have undertaken definite obligations, the fulfilment of which is a condition precedent to the stability of their Government and the perpetuation of their dynasties. These definite obligations include the continued good government of the States by their rulers and the promotion of the happiness and welfare of their people. Some of the treaties contain express provisions to this effect. As an illustration we may mention that the treaty with Patiala State contains an undertaking by the then ruler that he will "omit no exertions to do justice and to promote the welfare and happiness of the ryots" Similar provisions are to be found in the treaties with Kolapur, Patiala, Pratapgadh, Rampur, Kuch Behar, Jindh, Kapurthala, Nabha, Agaigarh, Bejawar, Bilaspur, Chamba, Charkari, Chatarpur, Farid Kote, Mandi.

We may also invite your attention to Article Nine of the Treaty with Travancore, that "the ruler would pay attention to any advice that he may receive from the Paramount Power in regard to the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of the happiness of the people and the welfare of the State." Several times in the history of the States the protection of the Paramount Power was extended to them for the maintenance of peace and the suppression of rebellion. The history of the Bikaner State, where there was more than one revolt by the Thakurs against the misgovernment of the rulers, shows that they were suppressed with the help of the British Government. Apart from, and independent of, express treaty rights, the Paramount Power has also an inherent power to intervene in the affairs of the Indian States to prevent misrule. In this connection we beg to refer to Lord Reading's letter, dated March 27, 1926, to H.E.H. the Nizam. He states: "The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of the Indian States is another instance of consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown. The varying degrees of internal sovereignty which the rulers enjoy are all subject to the exercise by the Paramount Power of this responsibility."

After this authoritative statement of the present position, it is needless to dilate further on the subject. Lord Curzon once observed that the rulers of the Indian States have no right to misgovern their subjects. Similar pronouncements to the same effect were made by other Viceroys. In the Baroda case, Lord Northbrook expressed the opinion: "Misrule on the part of the Government, which is upheld by the British Power, is misrule, in the responsibility for which the British Government becomes in a measure involved. It becomes, therefore, not only the right but the positive duty of the British Government to see that the administration of a State in such a condition is reformed and gross abuses are removed." Lord Sailsbury, in his despatch on the Gaekwar case, observed, "Incorrigible misrule is of itself a sufficient disqualification for sovereign power. Her Majesty's Government have willingly accepted the opportunity of recognising in a conspicuous case the paramount obligation which lies upon them of protecting the people of India from oppression."

CHANGE OF RELATIONS AND CONSENT.

We have ventured to invite your attention to this fundamental position relating to the responsibility of the Princes for good government in their States, under the treaties as well as under the inherent rights possessed by the Paramount Power to ensure good government to the people of the States. This Committee has been asked to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the "States" (which term, as has already been shown, includes the people of the States), arising from treaties, engagements sanads, usage, and other causes. The Princes are now attempting to show to your Committee what the true relationship should be and how that relationship has been affected by the action of the Paramount Power The people of the States are also entitled to show how the responsibilities, thrown on the Paramount Power by virtue of their position as such, as well as by the express terms of the treaties to secure good government to them, have been discharged in the past, and what steps should be taken in the future for the maintenance of good government, and the promotion of the moral and material welfare of the people. We submit that the Princes who complain of encroachments on the part of the Paramount Power upon the treaty position, have themselves failed adequately to discharge their own responsibilities to their people, definitely laid upon them by those very treaties on which they now rely, by usage and precedent that have grown around them, and also in virtue of their position as protected Prince under the suzerainty of the Paramount Power.

THE OLD-TIME REMEDIES.

We must invite your attention to another aspect of the problem. In olden days the usual remedy available to the people of any State to overthrow misrule and oppression on the part of the ruler was open rebellion. This is a recognised right in every country, both Asiatic and European.

This right of the people to rebel against the misrule of the ruler for the time being, and to bring about a change of Government by dethroning him and by taking other steps, has been definitely recognised as legitimate in the political history of India. Sir Thomas Munro observed on one occasion that the "usual remedy for bad government in India is a quiet revolution or foreign conquest. The presence of British troops cuts off every chance of remedy by supporting the Prince on the throne against every foreign and domestic enemy. It renders him indolent by teaching him to trust to strangers for his security and by showing him that he has nothing to fear from the hatred of his subjects." We may also refer to the dictum of Lord Salisbury in the Gaekwar case that "the British Government, which has deprived the sardars and ryots of the power of righting themselves, would not be justified in using its supremacy to compel them to submit to a ruler whose incurable vices have been established by full experience."

A writer in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" (Vol. X., 1895, page 209) made similar observations in regard to the remedies available in the olden days before advent of the British in India. In discussing the question as to how far the Paramount Power was justified in interfering with the internal administration of Indian States, he called pointed attention to this aspect of the case. He said, "It must always be borne in mind that since the introduction of the "Pax Britannica," we have taken away from the people the only and time-honoured remedy of Oriental nations against a despotic and oppressive Government, i.e., revolt and assassination. We act as the police of India to keep the peace throughout the land, and this protection is of considerably greater benefit to the independent Princes than it is to the people under their sway. The result is that injustice is often committed and oppression is practised against which the people have no remedy.

Another most important matter is the absence of the Rule of Law in the States barring a few exceptions. We need not dilate at any great length on the bundle of rights, privileges and obligations summed up under these compendious words. There is no liberty of person in the States, and if a person is put into prison there is no remedy by way of a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' against the officers detaining the person concerned in prison. There is no security of property. The State in its corporate capacity cannot be sued in the municipal Courts in most of the States. A few months ago His Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir publicly stated that he had been considering the question of extending the principle of 'Habeas Corpus' in the judicial administration of his State. As regards the rights of association and public meeting we should like to bring to the notice of the Committee that these rights have not been conceded to the people, and if any meetings are allowed they are held under very great restrictions. The result is that public opinion, such as it is, is suppressed in most of the States and discontent is driven underground. It is a notorious fact that many of the conferences of the people are held outside the States on account of the restrictions placed on the holding of public meetings. There are very few newspapers in the

(Continued on next page.)

T THE STATES PEOPLE WANT

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The Press in all countries is one great instruments of good governIt does not now exist in most of States, and where a few newspapers the most stringent Press regulave been enacted, with the result ticism of the measures of Govin the Indian States is almost British Indian newspapers the administration of the States been proscribed and their dishas been prohibited. The facts torious that we do not wish to her on the subject. We submit can be no good government in which perpetuates the denial of amental rights to the people, to urge upon both the Paraer and the Princes that these uld be publicly acknowledged in mation duly promulgated and se- suitable guarantees. Even if hts are conceded we submit that the utmost importance that there uld be legal machinery to enforce these rights whenever they are infringed by the ruler or by his officers. There is no such machinery now in existence capable of performing these duties without fear or favour. The constitution of an independent judiciary in the States is a fundamental reform without which the concession of the elementary rights of citizenship for which we are pressing will become a farce.

HAS THE PARAMOUNT POWER DISCHARGED ITS DUTIES?

We submit that the question for the consideration of the Committee is whether the Paramount Power has discharged its duty to the people of the States as arising from treaties, engagements and sanads, and usage, suffrance and other causes, and also apart from them. If it has failed in the past, how can this duty of securing good government, happiness and well-being of the people be better discharged in future? The responsibility of the Paramount Power in this respect has never been denied and has often-times been publicly acknowledged both by the Paramount Power and the Princes. We also submit that the Committee is bound under the first term of reference to find out whether the obligations laid on "the Princes for providing good Government to their people has been discharged by them. The people of the States submit that no inquiry into these two questions has ever been made, and that the Committee is bound to record a finding on these two important questions and also to suggest ways and means by which these responsibilities and obligations can be adequately fulfilled in future.

We may in this connection perhaps draw the attention of the Committee to a recent pronouncement made by the Maharajah of Patiala about the obligations of kingship. He said 'that kingship is on office which has rights and obligations. There is thus a really Indian conception of responsible government which needs to be appreciated; the conception of a government in which every subject knows what his rights are, since those rights are secured to him by custom and by religion; in which public opinion is the final sanction for every act of Government, and is able at any time to bring irresistible, because direct, pressure upon the administration."

We should have liked His Highness to have developed a little further his theme about this Indian conception of "Kingship and responsible Government," but whatever may be his own conception of this matter we are glad that His Highness fully recognises the responsibility of the administration of the States to their own people. The Indian Princes have been some of the strongest advocates of Home Rule for British India and have often pleaded for a new constitutional charter for India and for the establishment of Dominion self-government. We should like to refer to the brilliant speech of the Maharajah of Alwar at the Imperial Conference, in 1923.

The advocacy of self-governing institutions for British India and the continuance of unmitigated autocratic rule in their own States are not reconcilable courses of conduct.

The Princes must now give practical proof of the high sentiment and the most admirable aspirations to which they have often given expression at the various world gatherings. Indeed it would look as if they are prepared to do so. His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala informed an English audience on a recent occasion that "in those States where the subjects have desired to substitute for the present system the machinery of the West, the Princes have done so, but that in most States where this substitution has not yet taken place it is because the people of the States have shown no desire to change the system under which they live." This desire for a change of the system of Government prevailing in the States has been the subject of active discussion for a number of years in the various Conferences of the people of the State, and His Highness could not have been unaware of the wishes of the people in this respect.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS.

14. We submit that the Indian States People's Conference held in Bombay expressed this desire in unmistakable terms. The Conference urged upon the rulers of the States:—

(a) That representative institutions be established in the States or an elective basis in the sphere of local self-government and also for the purpose of legislation, taxation and control of general administration;

(b) That the budgets of the States should be submitted to the votes of popular assemblies;

(c) That the revenues of the States should be separated from the personal expenditure of the Princes and that the civil list should also be submitted to the vote the popular assemblies; and

(d) That there should be an independent judiciary that the judical functions be separated entirely from the executive in every State, and that the personal intervention of the Princes in the administration of justice should cease absolutely.

In putting forward these proposals we should not be understood as suggesting the exact reproduction of the British Indian models without reference to the differences in local conditions. But we contend that the principle of responsibility in the administration of the Indian States to a popular legislature should be definitely recognised. Popular control over the administration should be established in the clearest manner possible, consistently with the continuance of the monarcical order.

We also submit that the responsibility of the Paramount Power for the good government and well-being of the people of the States is not discharged by waiting for an accumulation of misrule of government to such a degree as to justify its interference. This method of securing good government for the people of the States inflicts most serious hardships upon the people for a number of years before action is taken. On these broad grounds we respectfully submit that there is a need for a new policy, and that the best way of discharging their responsibilities to the people of the State is to persuade the Indian Princes to recognise the principle of the responsibility of the administration to a legislature containing the elected representatives of the people.

A proclamation coming in the august name of His Imperial Majesty to the ruling Princes, commending the ideal of responsible constitutional government, is the best means for securing the permanence of their thrones, the liylty of their peoples, and the unhampered progress of their States, and is sure to prove a fruitful step in the fulfilment of the responsibility of the Paramount Power to the people of the Sattes. The Committee would be quite within its bounds to suggest the issue of such a Royal Proclamation.

POWERS OF INTERVENTION.

15. This naturally brings us to the general question of the present powers of intervention possessed by the Paramount Power in the internal affairs of the States. The public announcement of the Marquis of Reading, contained in his letter to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad summarises broadly the general principles upon which this power of intervention is now exercised. Except to this extent the principles upon which these powers of intervention are now exercised are not known either to the Princes or to the people of the States. In the opinion of the Indian States People's Conference, the present policy of intervention in the internal affairs of the Indian States is not based on any definite principles. Its indefiniteness, its illimitability, its arbitrariness, have been the means of inflicting most serious hardships on both the peope of the States and their rulers. This intervention has always been exercised upon the sole authority of the Government of India and upon their own initiative. Such intervention has, in our opinion, never been exercised for the promotion and safeguarding of the right of the people, and we submit that the principles on which such intervention is made should be clearly defined, codified, and published.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report provides in paragraph 309 for the appointment of special commissions to advise the Viceroy in cases calling for drastic intervention. But such cases are comparatively rare.

The reconstruction of the relations between the Paramount Power and the States (the rulers and the people) will be successful only if the Committee should make plain this imperative necessity for some machinery to regulate interference in the internal affairs of the States, whether on behalf of popular interests of on behalf of Imperial interests. The Committee's first finding would we submit, have to be that, on both grounds interference may have to be necessary, and that the treaties and engagements contemplate and countenance such interference, but only in such cases and in no others. We submit further that in the exercise of this limited extent of interference a constitutional procedure should be fixed; otherwise there would be no guarantee against abuse of that right. Even though the fields and the occasions of interference are defind, such definition will be of little avail unless there is a regular and commonly accepted agency to apply the definitions and see that they are not transgressed. What is objected to is not the abstract right of interference, but the actual and arbitrary methods of the operation of that right. Just as the right of interference is constitutional so should the instruments of that right and their procedure, too, be constitutional. How this constitutional agency for regulating the intervention of the Paramount Power should be established and how its functioning should be ordered, are questions which require careful consideration. But the need for such an agency should be made plain beyond question by the Committee. What is needed is neither a wholesale repudiation of the Paramount Power's right of interference, nor an unlimited charter to its agents for interference at will, but a clear demarcation of a limited, defined, and strictly constitutional intervention. In proportion to the constitutionality and soundness of such intervention, the States will become less heavy a burden upon the Paramount Power.

THE NEED FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AGENCY.

In concluding our obervations on this part of the terms of reference we strongly condemn the present method of dealing with these questions by the agency of political officers under the control of the Political Deparment of the Government of India. We have no hesitation in recognising the good work of some of these officers, but we submit that whole system is out of date and inappropriate. The present method of investigating a case requiring the intervention of the Paramount Power is altogether unsatisfactory. The inquiry is not open to the public and is undertaken behind closed doors. Neither the Princes nor the people have any opportunity of appearing and assisting in the conduct of the inquiry. In these circumstances the intervention is spasmodic and ill-regulated, and the justification for it not always apparent and seldom attempted. The result is that there has never been a case of intervention but has given rise to the suspicion that a ruler was deposed or made to abdicate or reprimanded, not really because he was oppressive to the people, but because he was not subservient enough to the British Government. The suspicion can never be dispelled, for the Government will never publicly assign any reasons for the action they have taken and if they do will not make known all the attendant circumstances and publish evidence in support of their statements. And thus even in cases where if all the facts were known the justification of intervention would be complete, the Government never receive the support of public opinion. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the policy of intervention should follow a settled course, and no action should be taken against any ruler until his misdeeds are brought home to him. For this purpose it is necessary that the present method of secretiveness should be definitely abandoned and that everything should be above board, the necessary records being made available to him. The ruler should of course have an opportunity of defending himself before a tribunal, whatever that be. We emphasise what perhaps the ruling Princes would like to relegate to the background, that the subjects of the States in whose interest the action is avowedly taken, should have as full an opportunity of leading evidence against the Princes as the Princes have of defending themselves, and that therefore the records should be accessible to the people just as much as to the Princes.

We would suggest that the machinery for inquiry into alleged cases of misrule of the Princes and other cognate matters be modelled on the plan adopted by the League of Nations for ensuring that the terms of the mandates are not transgressed by the mandatory powers. Some modifications may be found necessary in this procedure, but broadly it appears to us to be suitale.

The essentials of the general superintendence which the League exercises over the administration of the mandated countries consist, as the Committee is no doubt aware, in the following: (1) The League calls for an annual report from every mandatory power, which is committed for critical examination to an expert body called the Mandates Commission, the majority of the members of which must belong to non-mandatory countries, and no member of which can be a servant of any

(Continued on next page.)

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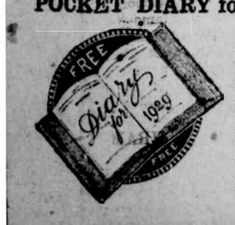

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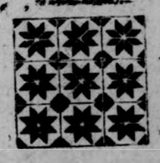

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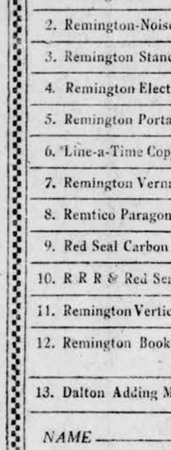

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WHAT THE STATES PEOPLE WANT

(Continued from previous page.)

Government, so that their impartiality may be ensured. (2) The Commission examines the report in the presence of a representative of the mandatory power, who is then subjected to a stiff cross-examination. (3) The Commission's report goes thereafter to the Council of the League for consideration along with such observations as the mandatory power may think fit to make. (4) The Council thereupon arrives at its own conclusions, which are debated in the Assembly in the presence of the representatives of all the Powers in the world. (5) The people in the mandated countries and even strangers have a right of petitioning the Commission, such petitions being forwarded by the mandatory powers with their own remarks to the Commission.

The British Government has, of course, behind its decisions in regard to the States far stronger sanctions than the League has behind it, and yet, on account of the system of open discussion which it has adopted, it is able to exercise a more restraining influence on the predatory instincts of the mandatory powers than the British Government has, or will ever be able to exercise on the autocracy of the Princes under the present system.

The points to be noted in this connection are the following:—(1) Certain essentials of good government ought to be laid down, and no departure therefrom permitted. These essentials should be of the simplest character. These essentials would correspond to the stipulations of the mandates ensuring that the government of the backward peoples in the mandated countries shall not give rise to abuses and evils which have resulted in the past. (2) Every State should be required to submit a report on its administration to the Government of India the report being drawn up with particular reference to the essentials of good government laid down. (3) The Government of India should neither pigeon-hole the report, nor proceed to take action, but refer it for detailed and partial examination to an expert body, connected neither with the Government of India nor with the States, but independent of both. (4) This body should discuss the report in the presence of the duly accredited representative of the State, who would offer any supplementary information that might be desired. (5) This body would also be in possession of the debates in the representative assembly of the State and all other relevant and useful material, and would question the representative on all this material and on any other question it may think fit. (6) The people of the State concerned and any others would have the right of laying their complaints against the State before the expert body through the State authorities, who would, of course, be bound to forward them with their own observations thereupon. (7) This tribunal, where necessary, may visit the State concerned and carry on an inquiry on the spot, and may have its own agents in the various States, as has been proposed for the Mandates Commission. (8) The relevant documents relating to the charges or alleged grievances should be made available to the authorities of the State and the people. (9) The Government should then take the report of the tribunal into their consideration and decide on the action to be taken. (10) If the action is felt to violate, on the one hand, the rights of the Prince and, on the other, the obligations of the suzerain power, an appeal should lie to a specially constituted tribunal, and facilities for such appeal be assured to the people equally with the Prince concerned.

This procedure will be fair to all the three parties concerned, and will be to the advantages of all. But only two of them, viz., the British Government and Indian Princes, receive attention at present, and the third and most important of them, viz., the people belonging to the States, are entirely ignored. No solution, however, would be satisfactory or enduring unless the rights of the people to be heard in all these are matters definitely recognised.

THE THEORY OF DIRECT RELATIONS

The last point to which we should like to refer has become the subject of acute controversy in India. We refer to the claim put forward on behalf of the Princes that their relations as established by treaties are with the Crown of England, and not with the Government of British India. This proposition has been put forward both by the Princes and their counsel, Sir Leslie Scott. On the other hand, eminent lawyers in India like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, Sir P. S. Siva Iyer, who are all considerable authorities on the constitutional law of India, have maintained that this position is untenable, both historically and legally. We would respectfully invite the attention to the committee to Chapter 5 of the Report of All-Parties Conference, where the whole subject has been discussed, and also to Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer's book on Indian Constitutional Problems. If a decision on this question is to be taken by the Committee we are bound to express our own view on this subject. This is contained in a resolution of the Indian States People's Conference, held in Bombay, that "the plea put forward that the Indian Princes have treaty obligations to the British Crown wholly independent of the Government of India for the time being has no foundation whatever, and is detrimental to the attainment of Swarajya for India as a whole."

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

We now wish to refer to the points that arise under the second and third terms of reference to the Committee. The Governments of the States are naturally in a better position than ourselves to deal with this class of questions. The rulers of the States are in charge of the administration of the States, and are, we believe, thoroughly conversant with all aspects of the problem. But for the procedure adopted by the Committee we should have been in full possession of all the facts on which the Princes are now relying in support of their case, and we should then have been in a position to place our views before your Committee on those points. That the people of the States have a vital interest in all the problems which arise under this head and have in some cases a view different from the Governments of the State does not admit of any argument.

Taking the most important of these questions, namely, the fiscal policy of the Government of India, we submit that the Indian Fiscal Commission dealt with the whole question of the tariff policy of India, and the discrimination to be exersised in the selection of industries for protection so as to make the inevitable burden on the community as light as is consistent with the due development of industries. This policy, as now accepted, has its inevitable reactions on the Indian States, and the incidence of taxation therein is equally affected thereby.

Without making any generalisations, we submit that the people of some of the States and their rulers may differ from each other in regard to the subject of Free Trade "versus" Protection, and we are not in a position just now to deal with any representations made to the Committee by the Indian Princes in this behalf.

Then, again, the Government of India are now committed, in order to fulfil their international obligations in the largest measure, to a policy of reducing progressively the exports of opium from India so as to extinguish them altogether within a definite period, except as regards the export of opium for strictly medical purposes. Even in respect of this matter, there are points of view in which there is room for difference of opinion between the rulers and their subjects.

The currency policy of the Government of India, which has of late been the subject of acute controversy in British India has equally affected the financial and economic interests of the States. It is also necessary to point out that certain all-India services, such as military defence, posts and telegraphs, railway tariffs, the salt-tax—all these impose financial and economic burdens on the people of the States and also on their governments. In regard to these matters, which are of the most profound interest to the States as to British India, the States have no opportunity whatever of influencing action or policy at any stage. Where legislation is concerned, it is the Central Legislature of British India, which operates outside the States, that decides matters. And where administrative action is concerned, it is the Government of India (or its Departments) which is in no way amenable to the influence of the States, that takes decisions. This is a constitutional anomaly which should not be allowed to continue. There are many other matters in the day to day administration of the States in their relation to British India in which the financial and economic interests of the States are in conflict with those of British India.

We submit, therefore, that the Committee cannot have an adequate knowledge of all these matters unless a thorough public inquiry is made, with opportunities for all interests concerned to urge their views and to support these by evidence.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we submit that our object in making these observations on the questions referred to your Committee is to secure fundamental changes in the present system of administration in States as a whole. It is not our intention or desire to cast any reflections on any individual Prince or on their order, but we fully believe that personal rule as a system of Government must now be modified in the States by the introduction of the democratic principle. In our opinion, the consequences of delay in this respect will be most serious. His Highness the Chancellor has himself stated publicly that no Indian ruler can resist, or would dream of resisting, the public opinion of his people. We therefore have some hope that the changes for which we are contending have been accepted in principle, and their practical application without delay would remove considerable discontent and dissatisfaction that now prevails in the States.

The labours of this Committee offer a unique opportunity to initiate the uplift of a vast mass of people of the States from the condition of political submersion to the status of imperial citizenship. It can surely be no matter of credit to the paramountcy of Britain that, amid all the growing aspirations of their fellow-citizens in the other parts of India, the people of the States should have to rest satisfied with a dwarfed stature and a parochial outlook, or that they should continue to be prevented from aspiring to the standards of free and many-sided citizenship made accessible to their brethren in their neighbourhood.

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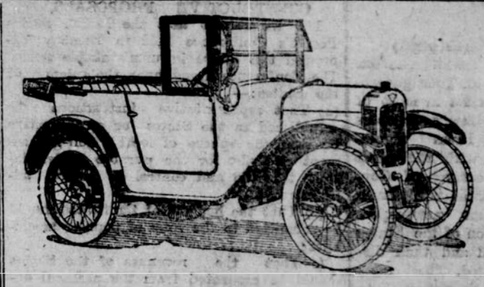

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Khan Saheb Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah Hashmi to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton.

Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Major M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S. on return to duty in the Bombay Presidency, to be Superintendent and Medical Officer, Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Khan Bahadur R. M. Lafa, Officiating Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison, to officiate as Superintendent, Hyderabad Central Prison..

Mr. F.B. Plunkett, Superintendent, Hyderabad Central Prison to be Superintendent, Belgaum Central Prison, vice Mr. T. J. Reed.

Khan Bahadur R. M. Lafa is conformed as Superintendent of a Central Prison with effect from the date on which Mr. T. J. Reed retires from Government service.

Mr. R. S. Braamfield, I.C.S., Judicial Officer, Bardoli Enquiry Committee, is granted leave on agerage pay for seven months and fourteen days, from 1st April 1929.

Rao Saheb R. P. Kagalwala, City Magistrate, Surat, has been granted leave on average pay from the 4th July 1928 to the 22nd February 1929, of which the period from the 23rd August 1928 to 22nd February 1929 is on medical certificate.

Mr. A. E. Caffin, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, is granted, with effect from the 1st February 1929, leave on average pay for six months followed by leave on half average pay for two months and fifteen days.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government, is granted, with effect form the 1st March 1929, leave on average pay for two months and 20 days combined with leave on half average pay for one year and eleven days preparatory to retirement.

The Governor has extended up to 19th June 1929 the probationary appointment of Mr. R. H. Dastur as Lecturer in Plant Physiology at the Royal Institute of Science Bombay.

The Governor of Bombay has made the following appointment on his Personal Staff with effect from the afternoon of the 8th December 1928:—Major D. C. Scott, O.B.E., R.A.M.C., to be Surgeon.

Dr. M. B. Mandhle, has been attached for duty at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 8th December 1928.

DANTHONIA

A SPLENDID GRASS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This variety does not yet appear to be known in your country, and judging by the favourable reports here of its great success in many places, it is worthy of some attention. For some years past it has been grown in the southern portion of our State and New Zealand. It is considered a valuable pasture grass, and is credited with carrying two sheep to the acre, and is very palatable and fattening It is a perennial, fine leaved, tussock grass, growing from one to two feet high, and provides feed for the greater part of the year. It is said to be a good winter grass, will stand a great amount of grazing, and its palatability both for cattle and sheep is well known. Even when other grasses are completely dried up it will provide a fair amount of greenness in the bottom growth, and it is due to thi that the Riverina country in our State can carry excellent sheep during a dry spring and summer. In New Zealand it is recommended for both very dry and very wet soils, and it will give a good return even in very poor ground. It is said that it will grow equally well in the coastal districts and in the interior, and is specially adapted to poorer soils, unsuitable for other grasses, and will live where cocksfoot and rye grasses succumb or fail for want of humidity or nourishment. It is very nutritious, fattening, and greatly relished by all kinds of stock. It grows all the year round and withstands drought as the roots penetrate the soil deeply, and thus enables the plant to withstand long spells of dry weather. It will thrive luxuriantly in all situations, and once established it spreads rapidly, and should prove useful to many stock-owners, to whom I will be only too pleased to give any further information.—Yours, etc.,

B. HARRISON.

Burringbar P.O., N.S.W., Australia.
Nov. 11.

WHY MALARIA PERSISTS IN BOMBAY

BANDRA, Dec. 15.

Mr. R. A. Tarkhad writes:—

It would be interesting to learn why malaria persists in Bombay city. People living in Bombay say that they are not pestered by mosquitoes to the extent they are in the suburbs, where it is impossible to sleep in the night without mosquito nets. At the same time malaria is not so prevalent in the suburbs as it is in Bombay. If the anophele mosquito is the genuine conveyor of malaria, it is evidently not thriving in the suburbs.

It is also noticed that the men of the Malaria Department in Bombay skim the surface of the water they are testing with nets made of fine muslin. The larvae floating on the surface are picked up by these nets, which when turned inside out and dipped in shallow basins containing a little water, slip from the nets into the basins and are detected by the naked eye.

The eggs of these anopheles are microscopic in size and are likely with dead certainty to remain in the muslin nets. These nets are never treated with boiling water, when the next reservoir of water is to be tested, and there is every possibility of the eggs so conveyed by these nets, contaminating the water of the other reservoirs in which these nets are subsequently dipped, and thus cause the breeding of malaria mosquitoes in a continuous vicious circle. I am afraid this has escaped the notice of the authorities concerned and hence it is just possible that the continuance of malaria in Bombay could be accounted for, in spite of the best efforts of the Malaria Department, carried on for over a couple of decades. Expert opinion on the above points, I am sure, will be highly interesting.

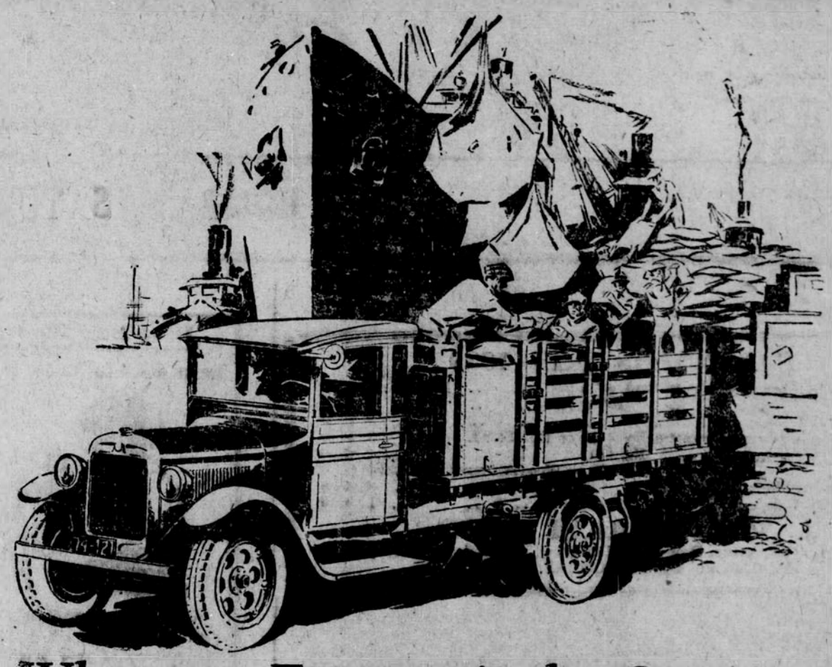
"TIMES OF INDIA'S" FANTASTIC CLAIM

"AN INTERESTING ADMISSION"

The "Pioneer" writes:—

The two chief reactionary papers in India—"Times of India" and the "Statesman"—are making desperate efforts to retrieve the ground they are daily losing, as the result of their old-fashion production, their antique views and their antagonism to India's best interests. The "Statesman," which daily wobbles about, fearful of its Indian circulation and the dictates of the European Association, is still pursuing its policy of distributing free copies. In a highly amusing circular, which it is giving its agents, as a sort of tonic, it claims to have "by far the largest circulation in India;" but it does not tell the public what proportion is paid for. It claims also to have a "balanced policy"—a claim which shall move all those, who search its columns in vain for inspiration, to mirth. The "Times of India," which still shamelessly prints its lie about possessing "net sales exceeding those of any other three daily newspapers printed in Northern, Southern, Central or Western India" has wasted a full page of its space in a recent issue to tell the public that its "daily outprint" for December is 37,066.

This statement would not deceive a child, although it may hearten the inhabitants of the job works in Hornby Road. The "Times of India" is also giving away numerous free copies, and the illuminating statement about its daily "outprint" besides wilfully deceiving the public about its circulation does not say whether the figures of the "Illustrated Times" are included for the purposes of swelling the average. If they are what about a "conpon" or wastepaper sale? When the "Times" produces a proper net sale certificate referring solely to the daily newspaper, and not to the weekly illustrated paper, the public will see a great difference between such figures and those issued within the last few days. Meanwhile, may we ask the enterprising proprietors of the "Times", whether it is true that their representative called on the Editor of another Bombay newspaper, and begged him not to take up this question, as to their claim to exceed in numbers any three other newspapers. Almost with tears in his eyes, he said it was taking the read from their months and doing them infinite damage—an interesting admission.



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" " " " 10" x 10"	" "	7	0	0
Table " "	" "	3	8	0
Table Desk " with space for notes No. 5410 on Iron Stand.	" "	3	8	0
" " " " No. 640 "	" "	4	0	0
" " " " No. 630 on Wooden Stand	" "	4	0	0
Refills for above Desk Calendars	"	2	4	0
Desk Tablets, 7 days to a Page	"	1	4	0

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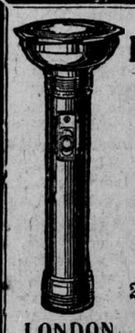

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